

## INTERNATIONAL

## Tribune

F'S WEATHER—PARIS: Sunny, Temp. 61. Tomorrow little change. Yesterday 59-66 (13-3). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 66-68 (19-21). Tomorrow dry. Yesterday's temp. 61-65 (16-21). CLEARNIGHT: 60-62 (15-17). Tomorrow 68-69. NEW YORK: Cloudy, Temp. 61-62. Yesterday's temp. 64-61 (19-21).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

**Herald Tribune** Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,169

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 23-24, 1970

Established 1887

# Laird: Saigon Free to Stay In Cambodia

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 22—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today that South Vietnamese forces should remain free to stay in Cambodia after U.S. troops pull out.

Later in the day the Senate agreed to a test vote on new language that would be added to an amendment cutting off U.S. funds for operations in Cambodia.

The test vote will come Tuesday and will give an indication of the strength of those supporting the amendment. The vote will

be on a move by sponsors of the amendment to soften it so that it does not imply distrust of President Nixon.

Opponents of the amendment said the legislation was still unacceptable despite the effort to soften its language.

Secretary Laird, in a televised interview, reiterated President Nixon's pledge that every American soldier will be out of Cambodia by June 30 but added he did not think it would serve any useful purpose "to have a firm fixed rule" about removing or leaving South Vietnamese forces in Cambodia.

He described the operations in Cambodia as "a great tactical success."

**Saigon Force In Cambodia Put at 40,000**

2 New Assaults Double Figure of a Week Ago

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, May 22 (NYT)—Two

South Vietnamese Army assaults on enemy sanctuaries in Cambod-

ia earlier this week pushed to nearly 40,000 the number of govern-

ment soldiers now operating across the border, a South Vietnamese

military spokesman said to-day.

The new figure nearly doubles one announced by South Vietnamese military spokesmen last week. The sharp increase was due primarily to an assault five days ago by nearly two divisions of South Vietnamese troops. The burden of defense in IV Corps has been left to one South Vietnamese main-force division, a few battalions of Marines, and provincial and village defense troops, called Regional and Popular Forces.

At the same time, however, official sources note, only one main-force enemy regiment—said to be already depleted—remained in IV Corps after the South Vietnamese stood on Cambodian sanctuaries again.

Along Coast

Today spokesmen reported that

South Vietnamese troops were positioned along the coast as far west as Kampot, and generally strung out east on a line running from Kampot to positions occupied by marines and infantrymen within two miles east of Phnom Penh. South Vietnamese airborne troops continued to operate in the Fishhook region, north of Tay Ninh Province, with American troops; several thousand more government soldiers reportedly continued operations in two enemy base areas further north, one located west of Quang Duc Province, in the southern highlands, and the other area west of Pleiku Province.

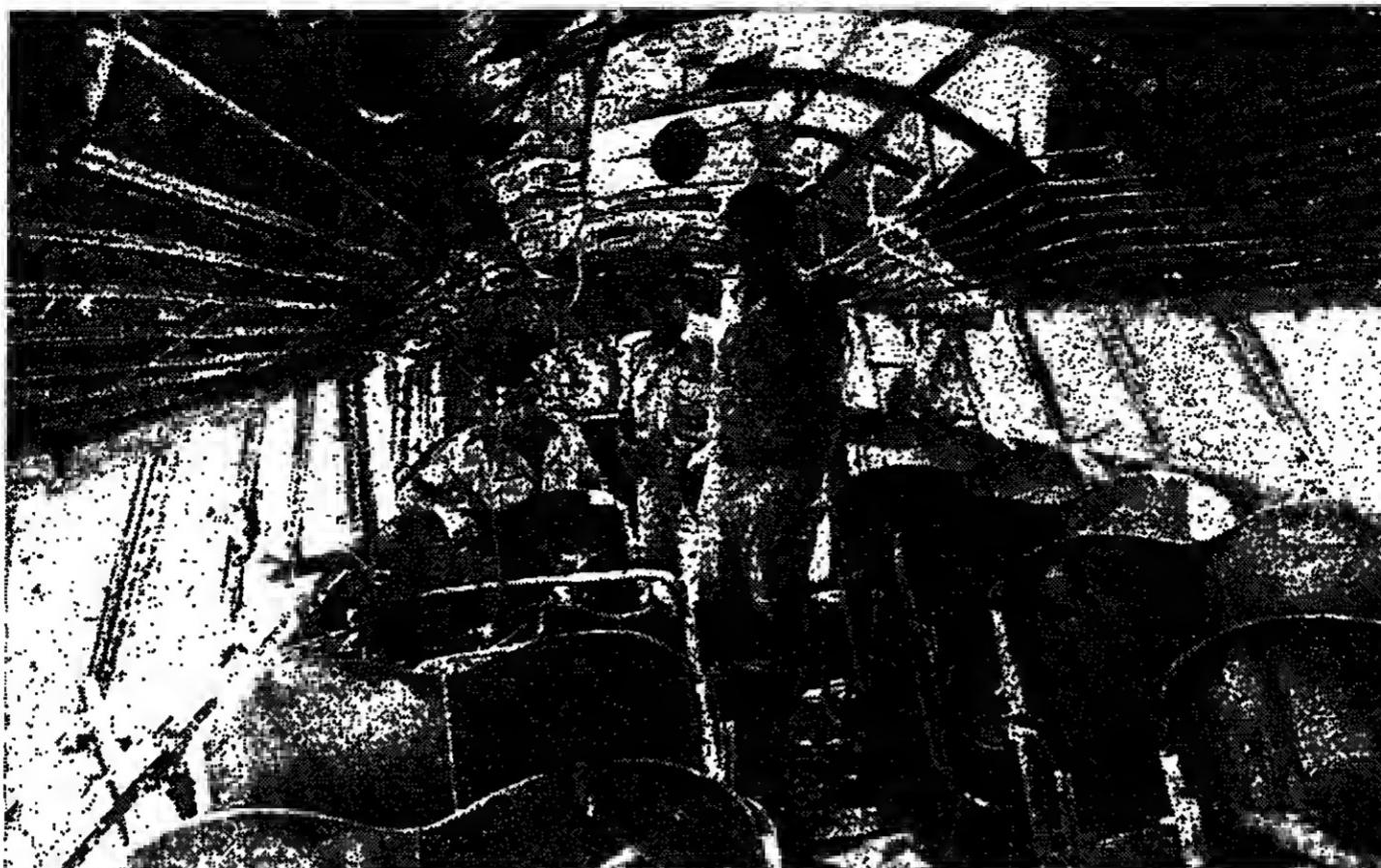
American troop strength in Cambodia was put by official sources at about 12,000. The sources said that from a high point of 15,000 to 20,000 Americans in Cambodia during the first ten days of the operation, troop strength dropped to about 10,000 last weekend. Since then, an estimated 2,000 more Americans have crossed back over the border to help ground troops there secure and evacuate captured enemy supplies.

American troop losses in Cambodia were reported as today 172 killed and 587 wounded.

Fighting in Cambodia in the past 24 hours was reported light and scattered as ground troops continued to discover caches of North Vietnamese Army supplies.

Heavy raids by B-52 bombers were reported in the Fishhook region, where headquarters units of the enemy's military command are

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



SCHOOL BUS—Israeli Army officers inspect the blood-spattered school bus attacked by Arab terrorists.

## On Forced Repatriation

### Saigon in Warning to Cambodia

By Takashi Oka

SAIGON, May 22 (NYT)—High South Vietnamese officials have warned Cambodia that forced repatriation of Vietnamese residents in that country must be stopped.

"If the Cambodians should continue to mistreat our compatriots," said Lt. Gen. Do Cao Tri, commander of the majority of South Vietnamese troops operating in Cambodia, "then our army will have an appropriate reaction." He did not specify the reaction.

The South Vietnamese military command said that its forces will

stay in Cambodia "as long as necessary" to destroy Vietnamese Communists and their sanctuaries and remove their threat.

• Cambodian public opinion's swinging against South Vietnamese Army presence. Page 2.

to South Vietnam, the Associated Press reported.

The announcement came in response to a question whether South Vietnamese troops would pull out of Cambodia by June 30, the deadline set by President Nixon for

### U.S. Education Commissioner Criticizes Cambodia Incursion

By Peter Milus

WASHINGTON, May 22 (NYT)—Commissioner of Education James E. Allen Jr., a presidential appointee, yesterday publicly threw in his lot with the critics of President Nixon's decision "to move into Cambodia."

Citing the capture of Communist ammunition, supplies and food, Mr. Laird said the results of the sweep would expedite the Nixon administration's Vietnamization program—the process of turning over the war to South Vietnam, reduce American casualties and expedite withdrawal of GIs.

#### Saigon's Morale

He said one of the major pluses from the operation is the "tremendous influence" it has had on South Vietnamese forces.

He said it proved to the Vietnamese themselves that they are able to take the major role in a key operation, and the morale buildup will flow back into the war in South Vietnam.

His remarks came in response to a question at an "informal exchange" of views with about 300 Office of Education employees, a session that itself was born partly of rising discontent with administration policies.

The normally soft-spoken Mr. Allen, who has been criticized for knuckling under to the White House on key issues, also publicly declared his unhappiness with the administration's positions on school desegregation and education funds.

The commissioner, constantly rumored in recent months to be on the verge of resigning, was asked his views on Cambodia midway in the first of two sessions with the administration.

"My professional competence," he answered quietly, "does not include answers in this area. My opinion is only personal."

"But I find it very difficult to understand the rationale to move into Cambodia, or indeed, to continue the war in Vietnam."

The sponsors agreed on this language after failing in a week-long

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

earlier remarks, broke into almost a minute of sustained applause.

"Our concern," Mr. Allen said when the hall was silent again, "must be in dealing with the disastrous effects on the education of young people in this country."

Later, he deplored the violence that has wracked campuses since the Cambodian decision, and the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

words to use or what tone to take." Mr. Agnew told a Republican fund-raising meeting.

Mr. Agnew said he would not cool his words until his critics lowered their voices. This, he is Vice-President.

Mr. Agnew said that Mr. Rowan had referred to him as "a dumb joker" and as "an aberration of history."

President Nixon was getting daily advice, some from inside the government, to instruct the Vice-President to tone down his speeches, Mr. Agnew said.

"The President has refused to curb my statements on behalf of this administration's policies, or to tell me what

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

and Hugh Sidey, of Life magazine.

Mr. Agnew said that a Washington Post editorial seemingly had questioned the President's sanity by referring to his Cambodian policy as "irrational."

"It's pure unbridled invective, you will have to look for heat that of the excitable columnist."

The Vice-President directed most of his criticism towards The Washington Post and The New York Times, two of the country's most prominent liberal newspapers.

He called the Post's well-known cartoonist, Herblock, "the master of sick invective" and complained that Mr. Rowan "sew fit to equate me with Jerry Rubin as an extremist (and) did not bother to amplify on this comparison." Mr. Rubin was one of the Chicago seven defendants tried for inciting riot at the 1968 Democratic convention.

He also complained of "isolationists in the Senate, who seek at every turn to thwart the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

During the informal exchanges members of the Soviet delegation are understood to have sanctioned

the Vienna series.

This was the tenth session in the Vienna series, which began April 16. The first phase of the talks took place in Helsinki last November and December.

No firm proposals of any kind have yet been put on the table by either the Soviet or the American delegation, the sources said.

The delegations met one hour and 20 minutes in formal sessions and then for 40 minutes in informal exchanges. Soviet and American experts specializing in specific technical aspects paired up with their counterparts during the informal part of the session, the sources said. The formal part of the session followed the usual pattern of set statements by the chief delegates, Gerard C. Smith for the United States and Vladimir S. Semenov for the Soviet Union.

This was the tenth session in the Vienna series, which began April 16. The first phase of the

talks took place in Helsinki last November and December.

No firm proposals of any kind have yet been put on the table by either the Soviet or the American delegation, the sources said.

During the informal exchanges members of the Soviet delegation are understood to have sanctioned

the Vienna series.

This was the tenth session in the Vienna series, which began April 16. The first phase of the

talks took place in Helsinki last November and December.

No firm proposals of any kind have yet been put on the table by either the Soviet or the American delegation, the sources said.

During the informal exchanges members of the Soviet delegation are understood to have sanctioned

the Vienna series.

This was the tenth session in the Vienna series, which began April 16. The first phase of the

talks took place in Helsinki last November and December.

No firm proposals of any kind have yet been put on the table by either the Soviet or the American delegation, the sources said.

During the informal exchanges members of the Soviet delegation are understood to have sanctioned

the Vienna series.

This was the tenth session in the Vienna series, which began April 16. The first phase of the

talks took place in Helsinki last November and December.

No firm proposals of any kind have yet been put on the table by either the Soviet or the American delegation, the sources said.

During the informal exchanges members of the Soviet delegation are understood to have sanctioned

the Vienna series.

This was the tenth session in the Vienna series, which began April 16. The first phase of the

talks took place in Helsinki last November and December.

No firm proposals of any kind have yet been put on the table by either the Soviet or the American delegation, the sources said.

During the informal exchanges members of the Soviet delegation are understood to have sanctioned

the Vienna series.

This was the tenth session in the Vienna series, which began April 16. The first phase of the

talks took place in Helsinki last November and December.

No firm proposals of any kind have yet been put on the table by either the Soviet or the American delegation, the sources said.

During the informal exchanges members of the Soviet delegation are understood to have sanctioned

the Vienna series.

This was the tenth session in the Vienna series, which began April 16. The first phase of the

talks took place in Helsinki last November and December.

No firm proposals of any kind have yet been put on the table by either the Soviet or the American delegation, the sources said.

During the informal exchanges members of the Soviet delegation are understood to have sanctioned

the Vienna series.

This was the tenth session in the Vienna series, which began April 16. The first phase of the

talks took place in Helsinki last November and December.

No firm proposals of any kind have yet been put on the table by either the Soviet or the American delegation, the sources said.

During the informal exchanges members of the Soviet delegation are understood to have sanctioned

the Vienna series.

This was the tenth session in the Vienna series, which began April 16. The first phase of the

talks took place in Helsinki last November and December.

No firm proposals of any kind have yet been put on the table by either the Soviet or the American delegation, the sources said.

During the informal exchanges members of the Soviet delegation are understood to have sanctioned

the Vienna series.

This was the tenth session in the Vienna series, which began April 16. The first phase of the

talks took place in Helsinki last November and December.

No firm proposals of any kind have yet been put on the table by either the Soviet or the American delegation, the sources said.

During the informal exchanges members of the Soviet delegation are understood to have sanctioned

the Vienna series.

This was the tenth session in the Vienna series, which began April 16. The first phase of the

talks took place in Helsinki last November and December.

No firm proposals of any kind have yet been put on the table by either the Soviet or the American delegation, the sources said.

During the informal exchanges members of the Soviet delegation are understood to have sanctioned

the Vienna series.

This was the tenth session in the Vienna series, which began April 16. The first phase of the

talks took place in Helsinki last November and December.

No firm proposals of any kind have yet been put on the table by either the Soviet or the American delegation, the sources said.

During the informal exchanges members of the Soviet delegation are understood to have sanctioned

the Vienna series.

## Of Arab-Israeli Conflict

**Cairo Says Soviet Pilots' Aid Means 'Beginning of the End'**

By Raymond H. Anderson

**CAIRO**, May 22 (NYT).—A turning point has been reached in the Arab-Israeli conflict, with the war now in "the beginning of the end," Cairo's most authoritative editor declared today.

The new stage was reached April 18, wrote Mohammed Hassem Heykal, when eight MiG-21s took swiftly to the air to intercept two Israeli Phantom jets heading toward Faiyum, a large oasis region about 50 miles southeast of Cairo.

The Phantoms, warned by Israeli

radio controllers, retreated eastward at full speed, Mr. Heykal wrote in the newspaper Al Ahram. Since then, the Israeli Air Force has desisted from deep-penetration raids against Egypt.

Mr. Heykal, recently appointed Minister of National Guidance, Cairo's chief information post, said that the recent bolstering of Egyptian air defenses by the Soviet Union had put an end to Israel's strategy of deep raids.

**Israel Blows**

Therefore, he warned, the Egyptians must expect Israeli blows elsewhere, aimed at putting the Egyptians on the defensive and thwarting any major offensive action.

The most likely region for Israeli thrusts, Mr. Heykal said, is along the long stretch of Red Sea coastline. The Egyptians can counter the psychological effects of such raids, he wrote, by disclosing the facts, however unpleasant.

In a possible indication of what the Egyptians await in the way of Israeli action, Al Ahram carried on its front page a dispatch from New York asserting that the United States had authorized the sale to Israel of 130 Sikorsky SH-33 troop-carrying helicopters. Eight of the craft have already been delivered to Israel, the article reported.

A State Department spokesman said today there was no substance to the Egyptian report that the United States had agreed to deliver 130 helicopters to Israel. The New York Times reported from Washington.

(In Tel Aviv, Israeli military sources described as "utter nonsense" the report that the United States is providing Israel with troop-carrying helicopters. United Press International reported.)

Mr. Heykal cautioned that his remark about the conflict with Israel being in "the beginning of the end" did not necessarily mean that all-out war would come within weeks or even months.

Egypt's strategy, he indicated, will continue to be focused on the "war of attrition" undertaken a year ago to wear down the Israeli forces with artillery, commando raids and air strikes.

**Moro in Cairo**

**CAIRO**, May 22 (UPI).—Italy was told today it could play a role in persuading the United States to discontinue its support for Israel, diplomatic sources said.

At the State Department later, a spokesman said that the helicopter report was "without foundation."

Department spokesman Carl E. Batten said that in the past the United States had sold "a small number of helicopters to Israel." Other officials said that the number was seven.

Mr. Batten denied any agreement on any new sale.

State Department officials also denied reports that the proposed sale of more jet aircraft to Israel had become a major issue in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the United States and the Soviet Union in Vienna.

**Arab Ambush of School Bus Kills 11 Israelis, Wounds 21**

(Continued from Page 1) Lebanon abdicates its responsibility for what is done from its territory, for the death which is spread from this territory of Israeli settlements and their inhabitants, the state of Israel will fulfill its obligations and will defend its cities, its villages, its roads and its citizens with all necessary means," she said.

From the tracks leading away from the scene there appeared to have been eight men who laid the ambush. They escaped across the border into Lebanon, about 500 yards away.

From Israeli border positions 20 mortar shells were lobbed onto a ridge in Lebanon where the attackers were believed to have gone, setting the brush afire.

The Lebanese radio reported that Israel was shelling the adjacent Lebanese villages of Yaroun and Benna Jabil today. The shelling killed 13 and wounded 32, the radio said. The Israeli Army spokesman would not comment on the charge. An Israeli reporter who was allowed to go to the scene of the ambush said Yaroun was clearly visible from the scene of the ambush. The village looked deserted but intact, he said.

An Israeli Army officer, walking around the scene of the ambush, stepped on a land mine and bad his left foot blown off.

Of the dead, eight were school children. Two were teachers, one of them a woman. The driver of

the bus was killed by the first projectile fired.

The road the bus traveled follows the border closely the whole way. By Yaroun it goes so close that the barbed wire fence at the edge of no man's land can be reached from the road's soft shoulder.

A yellow, black-lettered sign on the fence reads in Arabic, Hebrew and English: "Danger. Stop. Frontier Ahead."

Most of the wounded were evacuated by helicopter to safety. Some were later transferred to Haifa.

Moshe Dayan, the Defense Minister, was among the military and political notables who went to the funeral. He went about among the bereaved, trying to console them.

"The Lebanese government that ran to the Security Council to complain against Israel . . ." Mr. Allou said, "that Lebanese government that made an agreement with the terrorists, that government is responsible for this murderous crime."

—

**Justice Marshall Better**

**WASHINGTON**, May 22 (UPI).—Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall yesterday was reported "considerably improved" from a pneumonia attack. Doctors at Bethesda Naval Hospital said the 82-year-old justice's temperature was

normal.

Associated Press  
SALUTE TO POWER—A Cambodian peasant joins his hands in greeting to troops on a South Vietnamese tank.**U.K. Cricket Cancels Tour By S. Africa**

(Continued from Page 1)

popular in this country—there undoubtedly will be many who will resent the tour cancellation and government interference in sport.

Billy Griffith, the Cricket Council secretary, said that its members regretted the courtesy to the South African team and deplored "the activities of those who by the intimidation of individual cricketers and threats of violent disruption, have inflamed the whole issue."

In first deciding to go ahead with the tour, the council had tried to head off pressures for cancellation by saying it would not hold any future matches with South Africa unless its teams were selected on a multi-racial basis.

**Apartheid Defeat**

Leaders of the anti-apartheid movement which planned the demonstrations said tonight that the cancellation "will be recognized in South Africa as a defeat for apartheid." They added it will be "welcomed by the majority of South Africans who live under race discrimination and will prove an inspiration in their continuing resistance to apartheid."

Conservative party backers of the South African team, organized the "Support the '70 tour," accused Mr. Griffith of using "strong-arm tactics."

They said that "Mr. Wilson must take full blame" and that "public support for the demonstrators makes the triumph of the campus bums a major election issue."

The decision was the second rebuff to South Africa within a week. Last Friday, it was expelled from the International Olympic Committee and thereby banned from competing in the Olympic Games.

**South Africa: 'Unbelievable'**

**PORT ELIZABETH**, South Africa, May 21 (AP).—The British government's call to cancel the tour is "unbelievable," Arthur Coy, senior member of the South African Cricket Board of Control, said today.

"It appears to admit the government's inability to contain threats of violence by minority groups and to protect guests," Mr. Coy said.

**Apartheid to Continue**

**CAPE TOWN**, South Africa, May 21 (AP).—South African Sports Minister Frank Waring indicated to the Security Council to complain against Israel . . .

Mr. Allou said, "that Lebanese government that made an agreement with the terrorists, that government is responsible for this murderous crime."

—

**Justice Marshall Better**

**WASHINGTON**, May 22 (UPI).—Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall yesterday was reported "considerably improved" from a pneumonia attack. Doctors at Bethesda Naval Hospital said the 82-year-old justice's temperature was

normal.

Mr. Waring said: "Those people who believe we can satisfy our enemies by minor policy adaptations should take note of the words of Abdul Minty, secretary of the anti-apartheid movement, when he said 'what concerns us most in South Africa is change of power, not just change of heart among a certain number of whites.'

—

**16 in Santo Domingo Seek Embassy Asylum**

**SANTO DOMINGO**, Dominican Republic, May 21 (AP).—Ten more Dominicans are seeking political asylum in the Mexico Embassy, raising to 16 the number that have sought refuge there since the presidential election Saturday.

All say they are being persecuted by police. The embassy classified them as "guests." Six men entered the embassy Tuesday, three of them provincial journalists.

**FAUCHON**

28 Place de la Madeleine  
at the grocery

**SHERRY VINEGAR**  
of the Boutiques

Only the best perfumes

Here's one house we

know we can count on 100%

Temple Fielding

**HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR**

6 Rue Daunou, PARIS — OPE: 75-08

JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVERS

"BANK ROO DOO NOO" OR

"DOOE ROO MEWLAY" LYONS

On Rue Mehet, LYONS

—

**Agnew Blast At Newsmen**

(Continued from Page 1)

death of four Kent State College students by National Guard gunfire.

**Red Paper Bans**

**BERLIN**, May 22 (AP).—The East German Communist Party newspaper Neues Deutschland banned abuse on the West German government today in reporting about the summit meeting.

Neues Deutschland concentrated

its comment on the incidents and

demonstrations that fringed the

meeting in the West German city of Kassel.

The newspaper said: "The entire world looks upon such a state (West Germany) with dis-  
gust. Kassel showed that re-  
actionaries and neo-Nazis are in  
full bloom in the West German  
countryside."

Addressing a noon-time news conference here, the chancellor said he and Mr. Stoph had agreed to meet again "at a later time."

No date has been set. However,

a German Communist source pre-

dicted that the third summit meet-

ing, following those in Erfurt and

Kassel, would take place "in the  
late autumn."

Mr. Brandt mentioned the possi-

bility of a meeting at "the end of  
next year or the beginning of next

year."

The West German leader assert-

ed that Premier Stoph had "politicized a lot" against West

Germany at Kassel, but he also

described him as a "calm and well

informed man."

In answer to a question, Mr.

Brandt said he believed that the

East German leadership feared

closer relations with West Germany

and therefore stuck to its demand

of "internationally legal recogni-

tion" by Bonn as the "be-all and

end-all" of its external policy.

He added his belief that Bonn's

current political talk with Com-

unist Poland and the Soviet

Union were exercising a beneficent

influence obliging the East Ger-

manians to continue conferring with West Germany.

The fact that he had succeeded

in getting Mr. Stoph to agree to

continuing the intra-German dia-

logue appeared to give Mr. Brandt

considerable satisfaction. He was

obviously in good spirits today.

The chancellor also suggested

that East Germany had put itself

in a peculiar and "illogical" posi-

tion in the last few months by

questioning the value of military

power.

Mr. Allen's face-to-face en-

counter with the employees follow-

ed by a week's similar scheduled

confrontation between Health,

Education and Welfare Depart-

ment employees and Secretary

Robert H. Finch.

Mr. Finch, who became ill an

hour-and-a-half earlier, was un-

able to attend, but an aide read a

prepared statement. Mr. Finch, in

his remarks, endorsed the move

into Cambodia.

Mr. Finch yesterday dealt direct-

ly with his differences with the

White House and the repeated

rumors that he will resign.

"I know what education was fac-

ing me when I

0,000 to Turn In Cards

## Students From 90 Colleges Organize Anti-Draft Drive

By Kad E. Meyer

PRINCETON, N.J., May 22 (UPI).—With a full awareness that they risk legal prosecution, anti-students from 90 colleges yesterday called for open resistance to Selective Service, beginning with National Anti-Draft Day on May 23.

On the same day the students began gathering signatures on anti-draft pledges in which

## Cuba Fires Off Stiff Note to Switzerland

AMSTERDAM, May 22 (AP).—Cuba has sent a sharp note to Switzerland via radio reported today, noting the suddenly deteriorating relations between the two nations in indirect result of the killing of 11 Cuban fishermen by Swiss-based exiles.

In another aftermath of the incident, the Miami-monitored coast said, Reuters correspondent Andrew Tarnowski has left

for Foreign Minister Raul Gruber's note protested that Cuban demonstrators in the Swiss Embassy in Geneva over the fishermen's capture. The embassy handles missions to the United States, but does not maintain relations with Cuba.

Gruber's note suggested that Minister Fidel Castro staged demonstrations to divert attention from his failure to reach a million-ton sugar harvest on what he had staked the honor of revolution.

Swiss "Imperialists"

Roa said in his reply, addressed to Swiss Ambassador Alfred Hilt, that Switzerland "has assumed the same attitude and talked the same language as the imperialists and their agents."

He charged Mr. Gruber has insisted that the spontaneous indignation of our people over the initial kidnapping of 11 Cuban fishermen by a band of counterrevolutionaries in the service of Yankee Central Intelligence Agency is a red herring to cover its troubles.

The Cuban radio reported that Reuters correspondent left yesterday. Mr. Castro tongue-tied him in a speech Wednesday it for making the same "indignation" in news reports.

**11 Fishermen Released.**

11 captured fishermen were freed by the anti-Castro group, he said, after the U.S. government expressed displeasure over the incident.

During four days of demonstrations two Swiss diplomats were unable to leave the embassy. Cuba sent its ambassador from Switzerland.

Tarnowski's departure leaves French Press Agency correspondent as the only Western man in Cuba. The Associated Press and United Press International representatives were expelled six months ago.

**Reuters Man to Mexico**

MEXICO CITY, May 22 (UPI).—Reuters today transferred Havana correspondent Andrew Tarnowski to Mexico City after two subversives against him by Fidel Castro.

A nationally televised speech last night Mr. Castro accused the press of being a "piece of horse," a bandit, a spy, and an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The Cuban leader similar accusations in a dispatch that apparently Mr. Castro's ire concerned anti-U.S. crowd demonstrators.

Mr. Castro charged it suggested the demonstrators were really organized to distract attention from Cuban economic woes, particularly the poor harvest.

## S. Third Party Still Considered McCarthy

MINNEAPOLIS, May 22 (UPI).—Eugene J. McCarthy yesterday said he is still considering a political party in 1970 or 1972.

Minnesota Democrat was urged to read poster to an audience of about 5,000 mainly students from the steps of Northrop Auditorium at the University of Minnesota. He changed and about reading poetry before recent developments in East Asia.

Mr. McCarthy has said he will campaign as a Democrat for election to his Senate seat this fall. But he hinted again yesterday that he may run on a third ticket in a future election, not exclude the possibility of running for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mr. McCarthy accused President Nixon of doing "what five percent of the South did in assuming the moral responsibility of my office" and U.S. policy in the area.

**FREDDY**  
PERFUMES  
GLOVES — BAGS — GIFTS  
10 RUE AUBER, PARIS  
SPECIAL EXPORT SECTION  
TEL. 00-7000



ASSOCIATED PRESS  
**WELCOMED ABOARD**—David and Julie Eisenhower welcome Mike Lindhurst to the yacht Sequoia, in Washington, before accompanying a group of wounded Vietnam veterans on a cruise along the Potomac River.

## House Adds Cost-of-Living Tie, Votes Social Security Boost

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, May 22 (UPI).—The House yesterday voted a 5 percent increase in Social Security benefits effective next Jan. 1, and added a provision for automatic cost-of-living increases in the future.

The bill would increase by \$3 billion all Social Security outlays next year.

The automatic increase, requested by the administration but rejected by the Ways and Means Committee, was approved 233 to 144. It provides that beginning in 1972, in any year that living costs rise more than 3 percent Social Security benefits would go up by the same amount.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

Besides raising cash benefits, the bill would also increase from \$1,880 to \$2,000 the outside income a beneficiary could receive without losing any Social Security benefits.

The bill would also give full benefits to 3.3 million dependent widows and widowers who now receive reduced payments and would give higher benefits to 10 million men by changing the method of computing benefits due them. These additional changes would bring to a total of \$3.5 billion the extra benefits paid next year.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The bill would also increase from \$1,880 to \$2,000 the outside income a beneficiary could receive without losing any Social Security benefits.

The bill would also give full benefits to 3.3 million dependent widows and widowers who now receive reduced payments and would give higher benefits to 10 million men by changing the method of computing benefits due them. These additional changes would bring to a total of \$3.5 billion the extra benefits paid next year.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

The measure also attempts to slow the rising costs of federally financed health care and medical aid to the aged and indigent. Provisions include setting ceilings on doctors' fees for Medicare or Medicaid cases to keep them in line with fees prevailing in the community.

## Widely Used Diabetic Pill Under Review

U.S. Study Concerned By High Death Rate

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, May 22 (WP).

A massive study of patients with mild diabetes indicates that if they take the most popular anti-diabetic pills in the U.S. for more than three years they are much more likely to die prematurely than if they had taken insulin—or no medication at all.

The study—which the manufacturer and some researchers challenge—suggests, on a mathematical basis, that at least 8,000 users of the drug die prematurely every year in the United States alone.

The drug is tolbutamide.

An estimated 800,000 Americans take it every day to control blood sugar.

In 1966 the Upjohn Co. marketed tolbutamide under the trade name Orinase. Its 1969 sales of about \$50 million equaled 54 percent of the oral anti-diabetic market in the United States. Other producers sell the drug under other names elsewhere in the world.

Twelve university medical schools plus the University of Maryland as co-ordinator, did the study, now in its tenth year, financed by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases (NIAMD).

The scientists who made the study have been keeping the Food and Drug Administration, the Council of Medical Economic Assistance, who voted in Warsaw last week to comment—and Upjohn abreast of their work.

Mr. Jaroszewicz said in a television interview, "Romania, did not join the bank at this stage, but I am deeply convinced that during the next stage, perhaps in quite a short time, Romania will join, because she may gain serious advantages."

The minister did not say what the "serious advantages" would be.

Romania has frequently taken an independent line to proposals for the joint coordination of East-block investments, as it does not want to see its economy dominated by an "external" decision-making center.

The bank, which will give credits for block projects, is to have considerable capital—ultimately reaching a billion rubles (\$1.1 billion).

"Of course, we will not create this capital immediately, in one year," he said. Paying in at the beginning of 360 million rubles (\$385 million) is already a considerable good start for the bank's activities."

Last week's 24th session of Comcon said the bank would be set up before July 10.

Its actual operations, said Mr. Jaroszewicz tonight, will start at the beginning of 1971. Thirty percent of the capital will be paid in hard currency and the remainder in transfer rubles.

Payment of contributions will be backed by lists of goods, Mr. Jaroszewicz said. At present the bloc's currencies all of them

## New UAW Chief's 2 Goals: Riches and Rights

DETROIT, May 22 (UPI).—Leonard Woodcock was elected president of the United Auto Workers today. He pledged to win from the auto industry this summer contracts that would have made the late Walter Reuther, his predecessor, proud.

To show that the 1.8-million-member union's commitment for social reform had not changed, Mr. Woodcock also announced he was leading a UAW delegation to join the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's march in Atlanta tonight.

In its first policy statement since Mr. Reuther's death May 8, the union's ruling body called for a congressional investigation into the recent fatal shootings of students and alleged rioters. The statement said: "There must be an immediate end to the needless and incurable use of military force against Amer-

ican citizens exercising their constitutional right of protest."

Mr. Woodcock, 59, the UAW's

vice-president in charge of the General Motors and aerospace departments for the past 15 years, was named president by a 24-to-0 vote of the international executive board. He had no rivals. His term will last until the UAW's convention in Atlanta in April.

"We are determined to win a contract settlement that will give every equity to our workers—a contract," Mr. Woodcock said at his first news conference after the election.

At the UAW convention in Atlanta in April, Mr. Reuther said he was determined to get "a hell of a lot more" than 15 percent increases from the "Big Three"—GM, Ford and Chrysler—over the three years of the next contract.

The present contracts expire in mid-September. Bargaining begins in July.

## Pole Predicts Romanians Will Join New Comecon Bank

WARSAW, May 22 (AP).—Independent-minded Romania will in "quite a short time" come round to joining the Communists' block's newly created Investment Bank, said Polish Vice-Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, tonight.

Romania was the odd country out among the eight East-block members of Comecon, the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, who voted in Warsaw last week to

designated for domestic use—are not based on gold.

It was also announced that bank decisions would be taken by a three-quarter majority, and not on a unanimous basis.

Mr. Jaroszewicz said the bloc will "be a partner for a number of other banks with which we have various dealings in third countries to finance enterprises."

Two Nevada Tests

WASHINGTON, May 22 (Reuters).—The United States conducted two underground nuclear tests at its Nevada proving ground yesterday.

The Atomic Energy Commission said one detonation was of 20,000 tons of TNT, and the other was in the moderate range, between 20,000 and 200,000 tons.

The tests were the 20th and 21st announced this year.

It said the water from this inexhaustible natural boiler

will be used in the houses of Alma Ata (pop. 700,000), saving about 1,000 tons of coal a day.

## No More Cambodias

The firmness with which senators of both parties are resisting efforts to kill or cripple the Cooper-Church amendment on Cambodia is encouraging evidence of a new determination in Congress to restore the constitutional balance in reaching vital decisions on war and peace.

The proposal to bar funding of American troops in Cambodia after June 30 does not infringe on the President's constitutional power to command the armed forces in the nation's defense. It does reassert the long-eroded constitutional prerogatives of Congress to participate in foreign policy and defense decisions, which President Nixon ignored when he unilaterally ordered American troops into Cambodia.

An aroused public opinion, to which Congress is at last responding, already has prompted the President to make an open commitment to terminate his Cambodian adventure by June 30. The Cooper-Church amendment would enable Congress to share responsibility for this important decision, as it should under the American constitutional system, and would give it the reassuring force of law.

The measure does not interfere with the military operations now under way. Nor does it bar any important actions in the future that the President himself has not already foreclosed. It does not prohibit limited arms aid to the Cambodian forces nor air interdiction of Communist supply lines through Cambodia to South Vietnam. Nor—despite some congressional misgivings

on this point—does it rule out future American air and logistical support to South Vietnamese units in Cambodia, although Mr. Nixon has pledged himself to halt the current support operations by June 30.

There is no need, despite administration urging, for the amendment to restate the President's power to take action to protect American forces in the field should they be in imminent danger of attack. Congress cannot restrict this power. What Congress seeks to prevent is the use of this power as a pretext for military operations of wider scope undertaken without consultation with the nation's elected legislators.

Essentially, the Cooper-Church proposal is a warning shot across the bows that says: "No more Cambodias!" It does not create a constitutional crisis, but implies that the President could precipitate one—if he again widens the war or reverses American disengagement from Vietnam without congressional agreement. The administration argument that the amendment would impair the President's credibility in dealing with the Communists is unpersuasive. The way to assure presidential credibility is to gain congressional support by treating Congress as a partner in decisions on peace and war. Acceptance of the Cooper-Church amendment would be a useful step in that direction. But whether the administration accepts it or not, the Senate can best serve the national interest now by pressing ahead with its enactment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## New Era for the House?

Related though it is, Speaker McCormack's decision to retire at the end of his present term does him credit. He has chosen to end his long public career gracefully instead of risking a bruising fight at the age of nearly 79 both for his seat in Massachusetts and his leadership of the House. Two former Republican leaders in the House, Joseph W. Martin Jr. and Charles A. Halleck, could have testified to the bitterness of being pushed out after having lingered too long.

As he bows out after 42 years in the House and the longest service in the speakership, save only that of his predecessor, Sam Rayburn, Rep. McCormack is entitled to commendation for his devotion to duty and his fairness as a presiding officer. Trained in the politics of the old school, he manifested a good deal of skill in holding the diverse Democratic factions in the House together. He has the respect of his colleagues, his constituents and many of his countrymen.

Yet it must be acknowledged that, especially in recent years, he has loosened his hold upon the political realities. As majority leader in the days of the New Deal, he was passionately devoted to Franklin D. Roosevelt's programs. In the Sixties and Seventies, however, this son of a Boston bricklayer has been less alert to the political and social currents that have been swirling through Washington and the country. We surmise that his stature in history would have been enhanced if he had stepped down some years ago before the shabby misuse of the speaker's office by Martin Sweeney and Nathan Voloshen spotlighted his laxity and some of his colleagues felt a powerful urge to displace him.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### German Summit

Even without the deplorable incidents in Kassel, even without the provocatively pointed opening statement by Premier Willi Stoph, the course of the second German summit meeting would hardly have raised expectations for an understanding—however modest. The East Berlin negotiating partner reacted to the attempt by the federal government to act flexibly and to explain its ideas about principles and treaty elements with doctrinaire and accusing polemics which went beyond what was offered in Erfurt.

—From *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich).

### French Reds

The French Communist party is in serious trouble and its chances of playing a leading role in French politics seem to be disappearing. It can only exert a real influence above the municipal or union level in alliance with the non-Communist left. It emerged from its cold war isolation in 1965, in the presidential elections, and in spite of the disappointments and mutual recriminations that followed the events of 1968 there remained a real prospect of the left working together against the majority. An internal party row has now blown up into a

public and damaging debate on the party's attitude toward the invasion of Czechoslovakia, on its relations with the Russians, and on the sincerity of its democratic pretensions. The debate has revived all the latent hostility to Communism of French Socialists and Radicals—and, of course, confirmed the far left in its opinion, enunciated two years ago by Daniel Cohn-Bendit, that the French Communist party was so much Stalinist ecum.

—From *The Times* (London).

### The Nixon Budget

President Nixon and his advisers are certainly aware of the dangers of a naive budget-balancing approach. They may well want to use the deficit scare simply as a way of getting fresh taxes through Congress which will be required to meet expenditure in normal nonrecession years later in the 1970s.

If Congress did vote higher taxes, there is no doubt that the Federal Reserve would offset the restrictive effect by easier money.

All the same, President Nixon has not helped

public understanding by the way in which he has made such a psychological fetish of the balanced budget.

—From *The Financial Times* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 23, 1855

BERLIN—It is now generally understood here that Russia will claim the fruits of Japanese victories by demanding a protectorate over Korea. It is true that no official demand to this effect has yet been made, but there is no hiding the fact that the Russian press, certainly on orders, is seriously preparing European public opinion for this eventuality. On another note, it is with great sadness that we report the death of the well-known composer Herr Franz von Suppe, yesterday in Vienna. He was seventy-five years of age.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 23, 1920

WASHINGTON—Sir Auckland Geddes, the British ambassador, addressing the National Conference on Education, declared that it was important to analyze the color of the education because it forecasts the national policy a decade hence. "Education in England," he said, "is anti-militaristic and is new and always has been intensely friendly to the United States. It is almost too sentimental about you and presents America so favorably as slightly to misrepresent you." There was laughter, applause and a round of "huzzahs."



'How About a Bold Move to Reach Dissenters—Like if We Were to Open Direct Talks With Members of Our Administration?'

## The Cambodian Payoff

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—First, some facts:

\* The South Vietnamese have taken above 10,000 individual and crew-served weapons—or about two years of supply for all the 101 enemy battalions in the southern half of South Vietnam.

\* They have also taken above 112 million rounds of rifle and machine-gun ammunition—or about a year and a half's supply for all these enemy battalions in III and IV Corps.

\* Of rocket, mortar and recoilless rounds, they have taken well above 50,000—or enough for about 6,000 of the little attacks by fire which are customarily reported as great enemy "offensives" when they are bunched together in a "high point." By the standards of the high point of the last six months, the North Vietnamese have therefore lost the essential ingredients for over eight years of these pseudo-offensives.

\* Some 7,000 enemy troops have also been killed, and 1,731 have been taken prisoner, against negligible U.S. losses and quite small South Vietnamese losses. In numbers, the enemy losses are nearly equivalent to the whole of one of the three North Vietnamese divisions Handel had stationed in the Cambodian sanctuaries.

To these remarkable totals, far more could be added. But there is enough here, first of all, to prove that President Nixon's courageous gamble in Cambodia is currently being as grossly misrepresented as the enemy's desparate offensive at Tet. In 1968, one case is in fact the reverse of the other.

Tet was initially portrayed as a gigantic disaster for the U.S. and its allies. In the outcome, it proved to be a gigantic disaster for Handel. As to the Cambodian gamble, it was, although the final outcome must be awaited, it is currently being portrayed as a sad failure. Yet on the basis of the results to date, it promises to be the most brilliant feat of U.S. arms since the Inchon landing in Korea.

Unless Handel can perform miracles of regrouping, therefore, the war in the lower half of South Vietnam should now begin to wane away by stages. Genuine miracles will be needed to avert this result; moreover, because there is no doubt, any longer, that virtually all the supply for III and IV Corps has been coming by sea, through the Cambodian ports, for a very long time.

### Allied Blockade

This is proved by the labels in the caches in the sanctuaries; and this lends enormous significance to another crucial fact: The President's gamble has drastically closed the Cambodian ports to the enemy, and it can be flatly predicted they will be kept closed, no matter what happens.

No increase of effort on the Laotian trails can possibly compensate the enemy for the loss of Shanhoville. This loss, in fact, should be even more upsetting to the Handel war-planners than their loss of far more than a year's

time. And Daniel Cohn-Bendit, who promises to be a brilliant feat of South Vietnamese arms. Here there is another irony. The same disaster-mongers who misrepresented Tet and are now misrepresenting Cam-

bridge used to have an easy way

of spending a dull day.

On such days, they would describe the cowardice and incompetence of the South Vietnamese 25th Division.

In the present offensive, this

was the point division, and its

officers and men have fought with conspicuous courage and efficiency.

But so far as one knows, none of

the disaster-mongers has made a

public apology to the ARVN 25th,

or indeed to any of the other South Vietnamese troops who have been doing equally well. Yet the general excellence of ARVN's performance in Cambodia again ought to be news by any standard, especially to those who are still in the President's Vietnamization program.

There are some pretty ugly

things one is tempted to say about all this. But it is perhaps better to examine the reasons the Cambodian gamble now has such tremendous promise.

It will no doubt come as news

to many senators, but the fact is

that even the enemy's troops really

cannot go on fighting without

guns and ammunition. In Cambodian bodies, we have now occupied up all the guns and ammunition and many other things that were designed to nourish the enemy's war in III and IV Corps for much more than a year.

Unless Handel can perform mira-

cles of regrouping, therefore, the

war in the lower half of South

Vietnam should now begin to

wane away by stages. Genuine

miracles will be needed to avert

this result; moreover, because

there is no doubt, any longer,

that virtually all the supply for

III and IV Corps has been coming

by sea, through the Cambodian

ports, for a very long time.

They have not, ever, been able to

get away with it.

Supply for their units in III and

IV Corps.

The North Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, finally, have been giving every sign of desperate disorganization, to the point of repeated defiance of the anguished orders of the high command. Despite further misrepresentation of this, moreover, there is no shadow of a present threat to Phnom Penh.

But the future of the Lon Nol government at Phnom Penh remains the uncertain factor. This is what makes it needless to wait and see whether the Cambodian gamble will finally fulfill all of its present promise.

In this situation, it may be useful to remind ourselves once in a while who Thieu and Ky are and what they represent. Why are they entitled to automatic American support?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?

President Thieu and Vice-President Ky won those jobs in an election in which it was a critical issue that Thieu occupied it. How much more American money will it take to keep them in power?





SOUREN MELIKIAN

# Iran Luristan Bronzes Make a Comeback on the Art Market?

ISRAEL, May 22.—Can the market of Luristan bronzes make a comeback? The sale by the Ader-Picard team at the Hotel de la Paix on May 27 may provide the answer.

To understand the problem, one must look back some 40 years, before the depression; bronzes of a type never seen in Iran began turning up in the European art market. They reportedly had been found in tombs located in the highlands of the western province of Iran—or Persia as it was still called by Europeans.

Plastically, the bronzes were unlike any other Eastern art. The artists who had made them showed an amazing skill using figurative forms to almost totally abstract patterns, would, for example, perch on the top of a shaft, a highly stylized figure, with arms stretched out as if to master two or more remote reminiscent of lions. But the lions would be heads, stemming from the shaft and ending in two stylized heads. The human faces had peculiaroggle eyes and a grim, highly suggestive of a deliberate attempt at humoristic intention.

A type of object that I have described was immediately an "idol," although there was not the slightest evidence to disprove such a description. Also in the same style were openwork square plaques and finials of a sort, which gave the impression that they had been designed to be stuck into possibly long processional poles or perhaps walls. One could tell exactly how or where.

## Surprise in West

first, these bronzes were greeted with considerable surprise in the West. Some were sold as "Chinese" because of a remote resemblance to the Warring States period (5th to 3rd century B.C.) or as "Nomadic" bronzes. On what had been a trickle became a torrent and, as news of pieces reached Europe, it became clear that they were for a time, very high. This, however, did not last. The stamp came and with it prices plummeted. But even was the enormous production of fakes which started at me and has never stopped since. The lifelike bronzes are relatively easy to forge.

At the time World War II broke out, the market was low, as was resumed at the end of the war. With the discovery of fields of Dravidian art—Jainite pottery from eastern Iran, in particular—the new interest in Iranian art helped to bring prices for Luristan bronzes up again. But, by the early 1960s, the forgers were back at their old tricks. Fakes in all categories began pouring into the Western markets on an impressive scale, surpassing, in my opinion, forgeries in all other areas, including Greek Tanagra terracottas.

Then came the big Paris Iranian exhibition in 1961, which traveled all over Europe and America. Some very fine bronzes occupied a large section of the exhibition. They were seen with the fascinating newly discovered bronzes from northwestern parts of Iran often called Anshan, after the name of a village where they were being traded. No there were, in the exhibition, some very extraordinary and silver vessels, reportedly from the same areas, practically none of them, however, having been found by archaeologists.

## Some Doubts

After all such exhibitions, this one boosted prices of all Iranian objects to new highs—but not for long. One or two experts began



Luristan bronze from Barbier collection.

to express doubts, not about all the objects, of course, only about a handful, but this was enough to disturb collectors. Some of the gold rhytons (drinking vessels terminating in animal heads) and a manuscript, reportedly of the 11th century, began to strike experienced collectors as odd.

In the scholarly journals, respected authorities such as Johannes A.H. Potratz exposed fakes that had been bought by museums. Some objects, illustrated in art books, were questioned, and it seems clear to me that a few of these indeed can no longer be accepted as authentic. Nothing can damage a market so much as the loss of faith in some of the basic reference literature.

At the same time, collectors began to feel that some dealers who had bought heavily were trying to sell out. The cumulative effect of scholarly and commercial distrust was disastrous. Literally hundreds of no longer desirable metal objects were dumped on the market.

Thus it was that soon after the 1961 exhibition, prices began to sink. The downward trend has been consistent ever since and there

are reasons to believe that it will continue. Indeed, the situation is paradoxical, for the Iranian market, which has developed over the years, is characterized by an unusually large number of perfectly genuine objects, for the production of Luristan, as well as that in northwestern Iran, seems to have been enormous, combined with an equally large number of fakes produced either when prices were at their highest or for tourist consumption in Iran—and this goes on.

As it is, there are now far too many genuine objects available to be bought by collectors—they are too special to appeal to the ho! poloi—and far too many dubious objects to entice pure investors, the latter being known for an intense dislike of riddles and misgivings.

## A Test Sale

Seen in this light, the sale on May 27 becomes a highly interesting test. The collection which is being sold was formed, according to the catalog, by Jean-Paul Barbier, within five years. He says in the introduction that "they rank among the finest known bronzes, when not unique." A few may be rare indeed. I personally was struck by the number of axes and idols and bowls and beaters of which there must be a large quantity available between Tehran and New York—which, of course, does not prevent quite a few from being attractive.

A few pieces did not seem quite right to me. I think lot 209, a beaker, is a made-up piece: a genuine goblet has been rubbed at the base to be made to fit into another vessel. The idea was to give it a more richly decorated appearance but the result is, of course, slightly damaging to both pieces.

Some descriptions surprised me. I cannot believe that lot A-1 is made of pure silver—it must be some high-tin alloy—and it is not Achaemenid in my opinion but possibly of the early Islamic period. Lot A-4 is not made of silver either, but of the same kind of alloy.

As is the case whenever a market is disrupted, prices can vary more, comparatively speaking, than elsewhere. A few examples may be useful. At Sotheby's sale on Feb. 23, 1970, three fine Luristan axes were sold in a lot for \$96. A good harness ring was knocked down at \$84 and an "idol" called "funerary talisman group," at \$148. These are standard saleroom prices. They can be much lower—or higher, according to the mood—at the hands of Iranian dealers selling privately in Europe.

The reason that he is selling his collection at Drouot is stated by Mr. Barbier himself: Being weary of finding no more bronzes "worthy of his interest," he made up his mind "like le Grand Meilleus to go on to new adventures."

**Maitre Michel MAIGNAN**  
6 Rue de la Michodière, Paris-8e — Tel: 742-71-52  
AUCTION SALE IN PARIS — HOTEL DROUOT — ROOM 2  
Friday, June 5, at 2 p.m.  
**OLD PRINTS AND PAINTINGS**  
**XVIII & XIXth Centuries OBJETS D'ART,  
CHAIRS AND FURNITURE**

Public Viewing: Thursday, June 4, from 11:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

# SOTHEBY'S

(Affiliated Company: Parke-Bernet Galleries Inc.)

Will hold the following sales in London in May & June, each sale beginning at 11 a.m. unless otherwise stated.  
On view at least two days prior

Tuesday, 26th May, and the following day  
English pottery and porcelain.

Wednesday, 27th May  
Eighteenth and nineteenth Century paintings.

Tuesday, 2nd June  
Fine oriental ceramics and works of art.

Wednesday, 3rd June  
Impressionist and modern paintings and sculpture, drawings and watercolours.

Thursday, 4th June  
English and foreign silver and plate.

Friday, 5th June  
English furniture, works of art, bronzes, stevensographs, rugs and carpets.

34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA, Telephone: 01-493 8080

**Mr. Jean CHALVET DE RECY**  
22 Rue Drouot, Paris-9e — Tel: 770-83-04

AUCTION SALE IN PARIS — HOTEL DROUOT — ROOM 18

Friday, June 5, at 2 p.m.

**NAPOLEONIC COINS & MEDALS**

in gold, silver, bronze

IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF MEDALS OF NAPOLEON 1st

over 200 items.

Public Viewing: June 5, from 11:30 to 12:30 a.m.

**Maitres AUDAP - GODEAU - SOLANET**

44 Rue Laffitte, Paris-9e — Tel: 575-22-33

AUCTION SALE IN PARIS — HOTEL DROUOT — ROOM 11

Monday, May 25, at 2 p.m.

**OLD PAINTINGS**

JEWELS & OLD SILVERWARE

MEDALS - XVIIth CENTURY FURNITURE

Public Viewing: Saturday, May 23, from 11:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

## ART EXHIBITIONS

### FLORALIES' AUCTION SALES IN VERSAILLES

HOTEL RAMEAU, 5 rue Rameau

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, at 9 p.m.

IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS:

Vraque, Chagall, Chirico, Dali, Van Dongen, R. Duffy, Frank Boggs, Marquet, Picasso, Renior, Signac, Utrillo, Lamblin, etc.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, at 9 p.m.

BEAUTIFUL OLD PAINTINGS:

OBJETS D'ART & XVIIIth CENTURY FURNITURE:

Books, Music, Manuscripts, Napoleonic Souvenirs, Rugs.

Mr. BLACHER, Auctioneer.

5 Rue Rameau, Versailles (Tel: 956-55-06).

Public Viewing: June 1st & 2nd from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Catalogues on request.

AUCTION SALE IN ROUEN, FRANCE  
PALAIS DES CONSULS  
Quai de la Bourse  
Tuesday, June 2, at 2 p.m.  
**VERY BEAUTIFUL  
OLD PAINTINGS  
of XVIIIth Century French  
& Dutch schools**  
IMPORTANT WORKS BY:  
VAN DER HORST, "Bouquet of Flowers"  
FRANS HALS, "Portrait of a Young Boy"  
GARDEZ, MOTSCH: "The Collection"  
THE BURG: "Young Lady with Jewel"  
Public Viewing: May 21 to June 1st  
from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.  
Mr. H. DELILLE, POUHONNE  
26 Rue Croisette, Paris. TEL: 70-20-08  
CATALOGUES ON REQUEST

### Collector's Guide

#### VASARELY'S

porcelain relief CAOPE, 2x2 meters  
Magnificent art piece suitable for hall or reception-room,  
unique opportunity.

Galerie Borjeson Hamngatan 4, Malmö,  
Sweden; tel.: 040-71100.

#### LE MUR DU NOMADE

Rue Bonaparte, 3r. Géminiani des Prés PARIS 6e. Tel.: 533-02-60  
**AUBUSSON** Tapestries

CARLOU, BOLGER, STUMERON, PICARD LE DOUX, MAURICE ANDRE,  
MICHELLE RAY, GRENKE, etc. Prices: Draw. 51,800.

Copy of old French series from 1660. Printed tapestries (new revolutionary designs) from old or modern cartoons. Price: 520.

Working on premises.

5 METRE "Tapis" Collection  
Size 10' x 8'

#### ARCHAEOLOGY PRIMITIVE ARTS

French and Indian  
ENGLISH  
NAIVE PAINTINGS

they are particularly  
interesting and unique.

CRANE ARTS

22 Kings Road,  
London, S.W.3  
Tuesday-Saturday, 10-6.  
Telephone: 352 5857.

Artist with typical velvet  
paintings from \$10 to \$300 + a  
painting about \$100 "Decor  
18 X 22 inches \$22".  
M. HOUZE, 9 Avenue Cendre  
22 Rue d'AVRAY - France

Artist with typical velvet  
paintings from \$10 to \$300 + a  
painting about \$100 "Decor  
18 X 22 inches \$22".  
M. HOUZE, 9 Avenue Cendre  
22 Rue d'AVRAY - France

### GENIS

21 mai — 9 juin

Galerie Darthes Speyer

Recent Paintings

5 Rue Jacques-Coffin, 75176 Paris

GALERIE ANDRE PACITT, — 174 Faubourg St-Honoré (8e) — 235.34.29

LEPRIN

TAUROMACHY and PORTRAITS — Until June 20

L'ORANGERIE DE VILLE-D'AVRAY  
46 Rue de Sévres, 92-VILLE-D'AVRAY — 226-13-44

JARO HILBERT

"Watercolor" Paintings & Watercolors

May 23-June 14

GALERIE DES ORFÈVRES  
66 Quai des Orfèvres — DAN. 81-80

Jean RÉMOND

Retrospective

May 21 — June 12

GARBELL

21 mai — 21 juin

KNOEDLER & CO.  
85 bis Rue du Faub. St-Honoré  
Paris. Tel: 225-58-78.

MODERN PAINTINGS  
ORIGINAL PRINTS

NEW YORK LONDON

GALERIE DENISE RENE

Left Bank, 106 Blvd. St. Germain

548-65-02

VASARELY

Graphics and Multiples

20 Rue St-Honoré (8e) — 265-32-35

SCHOFFER

Research from 1945 to 1970

GALERIE LAMBERT

14 Rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Île, 4e

FUKUZAWA

Painter from Tokyo

Until June 3.

GALERIE DU PAISSEUR

20 Rue de l'Amélie (8e) — 545-32-35

OSA

Paintings, Drawings, Photos

Until June 5

AUSTRIA

SYLVIA SHEPPARD

with GEORGIAN PAINTINGS

Reasonable prices. Tel: 01-49-43-77

Kingsgate Church St., London W.1

1200. Tel: 01-49-43



*OECD Meeting Winds Up***Compromise Found on Trade Preferences**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, May 22 (NYT).—A compromise between the United States and the European Economic Community brought new hope today for the establishment of generalized trade preferences for developing countries.

The breakthrough, coming at a ministerial meeting of industrialized nations, means that substantial trade assistance may be forthcoming for the developing countries by the end of 1970, as the United Nations moves into its so-called second development decade.

The poorer countries have pressed for tariff preferences from prosperous countries since 1963, as a supplement to aid disbursements they receive. The project has evolved through countless international discussions and a series of disputes over the best way to proceed.

## U.S. Case

The latest impasse centered on U.S. insistence that the preference systems offered by the rich countries be identical.

The United States has now withdrawn this condition in a compromise under which the EEC would also make certain concessions.

More liberal access to the rich countries' markets, under the present contemplated arrangement, would boost developing countries' exports by up to \$1 billion a year.

In addition, it would help developing countries attract more capital investment from large companies.

Today's moves came at a meeting of economic ministers of the 22 members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

## Compromise Maker

The author of the compromise was OECD Secretary General Emile van Lennep.

Also at today's meeting, the 22 member OECD nations accepted an economic growth target over the next decade of 6.5 percent. A communiqué stressed that growth was "not an end in itself, but rather an instrument for creating better conditions of life."

It also emphasized the need to solve "new and pressing environmental problems," and said that the OECD would be adapted to coordinate members' activities in such fields as air and water pollution, noise, transport problems, and urban management.

In the initial proposals on generalized trade preferences last year, the United States offered to exempt from its tariff schedules all manufactured and semi-manufactured products from developing countries except shoes, petroleum products and textiles.

The EEC and Japan countered with offers that would have put certain ceilings on duty-free imports.

## Essence of Accord

The essence of the compromise is to permit the industrialized countries to work out their own independent arrangements and

then set up machinery that would determine whether there is a reasonable sharing of the burden.

U.S. authorities said they expected that under this formula the EEC would have to liberalize its offer somewhat. This could present a further obstacle, although officials today spoke encouragingly of a convergence of views.

Another controversial point relates to the practice of the EEC countries, with their associated African countries, and Britain, with the Commonwealth, to demand reverse preferences. In return for liberal access to the EEC market, the 18 African states (most of them former French colonies) discriminate in their foreign trade in favor of the Europeans. The Commonwealth functions under similar principles.

As part of the compromise—and this is still a subject of negotiation—both the EEC and Britain were to declare that developing in the past two years.

**Top Common Market Institutions Seek Court Ruling on Dispute**

BRUSSELS, May 22 (Reuters).—The Common Market's two top institutions have gone to court to sort out a who-does-what wrangle, an EEC spokesman said here today.

The spokesman said the community's policy-setting Executive Commission started legal proceedings against the Council of Ministers, the Six's decision-taking body, in the European Court of Justice last Tuesday.

The unprecedented move follows a dispute between the two over which should negotiate for the Market at the European road transport agreement talks in Geneva.

The commission wants the court to confirm its right to represent the Six in negotiations where a community policy has been agreed.

The dispute stems from the fact that the council submitted its own proposals to the Geneva conference. The agreement, involving shorter hours for truck drivers, would involve amending community regulations.

**U.S. Money Supply Jumps; Fed Reaction Seen in Doubt**

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, May 22 (Reuters).—In the four weeks ending May 12, in its regular weekly banking report, representing a 6.6 percent seasonally-adjusted annual rate of increase in the last three months.

Since the winter, the reserve's policy has been to achieve a "moderate" or "modest" rate of growth in the money supply and total bank credit. Informed bankers said yesterday that a 5 percent growth rate would be "pressing the upper limit of modesty."

Since the rate has now substantially exceeded 5 percent, one possible interpretation of this reading could be that the Fed would attempt to offset this tendency for money growth at an excessive rate by tightening conditions in the money markets.

By some indications, this may have happened last week. Net borrowed reserves of member banks rose sharply, to almost \$1.1 billion, the highest since last February, while borrowings of banks from the reserve also climbed sharply; \$1.2 billion.

Business loans at New York banks, adjusted for transfers of loans in connection with commercial paper sales, declined \$25 million in the week of May 13, for a cumulative increase since the beginning of the year of \$269 million. The N.Y. banks increased their negotiable certificates of deposit \$38 million in the week.

## INTERNATIONAL

## INVESTORS

## GROUP

incorporating

## \* REAL ESTATE FUND

## OF AMERICA

The major real estate growth fund which invests primarily in new construction.

## \* FUND OF THE SEVEN SEAS

A new concept in funds—first in the world to concentrate its assets in ships and shipping.

OUR FUNDS ARE NO LOAD—WE PAY THE HIGHEST 7% NON-REDUCING COMMISSION ON ALL NEW AND SWITCHED BUSINESS AT NO COST TO THE CUSTOMER.

International Investors Group (Sales) Ltd.

U.K. office: Thorn House, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2, England.

Tel: 01-836 4455. Telex: 267505 Cables: Usilstate, London, W.C.2



ONE OF THE FASTEST GROWING FINANCIAL COMPANIES IN THE WORLD

LARGE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX  
interested in outright

## ACQUISITION AND CONTROL OF AN ESTABLISHED WELL-ORGANIZED MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Operating a widely distributed Off-Shore mutual fund. Objective being diversification of the fund's investments into an area of solid and high earnings.

Retention of present personnel is contemplated. Operation must be able to withstand close scrutiny by our auditors.

Replies will be held in strictest confidence, but essential details should be included in the reply.

Box D 1,844, International Herald Tribune, Paris.

## INTERNATIONAL

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 23-24, 1970

Panel: Refine U.S. Copper Ore Abroad

## Says Plan Would Boost Supplies, Hold Prices

WASHINGTON, May 22 (Special).—A Nixon cabinet subcommittee recommended today a plan to allow U.S. copper to be refined in other countries as a means of increasing the domestic copper supply and halting a rapid rise in prices.

The recommendation, considered by observers to be relatively bold, was made over more drastic suggestions which the subcommittee considered. Among those rejected were government subsidies.

However, no changes were recommended in the industry's controversial two-tier pricing system. Hendrik Houthakker, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors and chairman of the panel, told a news conference the Justice Department's anti-trust division is already investigating it.

## U.S. Shortage

The subcommittee, in a report released by the White House, said a major problem in the domestic copper shortage was a lack of American smelting facilities, noting that copper prices had risen 80 percent in the last 17 months.

The subcommittee's plan would allow unrestricted exports of copper raw materials—ores, concentrates and scraps—to be refined abroad and returned to the United States. Under present law, all copper exports are taxed.

"This could increase the quantity of refined copper available for domestic consumption, since there is a shortage of smelter capacity in the United States," the report said.

"Some companies have indicated that the average cost of copper would fall because the processing charges would be less than the costs of converting in the United States."

The report recommended continued surveillance of the copper pricing and allocation systems.

Mr. Houthakker said Justice was studying the industry's pricing practices "with a view of the anti-trust problems that might be present." It is primarily an antitrust problem."

## Vote on Merger Is Set by Belgian Steel Companies

BRUSSELS, May 22 (Reuters).—Belgium's two largest steel firms announced today they would submit their two-year-old merger plan to a stockholder vote by the end of June.

SA Cockerill-Ougrée-Providence et Métallurgique d'Escaut-Langdoo said the terms of the combination would be five Cockerill shares for every four Langdo shares. The merger would be retroactive to Jan. 1.

The plan to merge was first announced in September, 1968. The two firms are already closely linked, through joint subsidiaries and supply accords.

The Belgian government has supported the link, which would produce Europe's fourth largest steel maker.

Lloyds for Lugano

GENEVA, May 22 (Reuters).—Lloyd's Bank Europe Ltd., the wholly-owned subsidiary of Lloyds Bank Ltd. of London, announced. Egidio Mombelli has been named manager of the Lugano office. The bank already has branches in Geneva and Zurich.

Dayco Corp.

Second Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 154.4 146.3 Profits (millions) 3.34 3.87 Per Share ..... 1.05 1.10

Dayton Hudson

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 195.4 186.5 Profits (millions) 0.38 1.98 Per Share ..... 0.02 0.12

First National Stores

Year 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 770.78 692.13 Profits (millions) 4.46 1.24 Per Share ..... 3.00 0.77

Gerber Products

Year 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 217.2 202.2 Profits (millions) 15.5 14.5 Per Share ..... 1.87 1.74

Green Giant

Year 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 197.5 191.6 Profits (millions) 4.28 5.13 Per Share ..... 1.43 1.73

Company Reports

Campbell Soup

Third Quarter to May 3 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 236.2 222.25 Profits (millions) 14.26 13.52 Per Share ..... 0.43 0.41

General Instrument Corp.

Year to Feb. 24 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 268.1 248.1 Profits (millions) 4.52 10.31 Per Share ..... 0.47 1.46

Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 724.2 665.9 Profits (millions) 47.32 36.48 Per Share ..... 1.42 1.10

May Department Stores

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 238.1 240.8 Profits (millions) 3.52 2.31 Per Share ..... 0.35 0.23

International Harvester

Second Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 731.4 706.5 Profits (millions) 21.7 33.61 Per Share ..... 0.79 0.85

SA Cockerill-Ougrée-Providence et Métallurgique d'Escaut-Langdoo

Revenue (millions) 1,287.0 1,255.0 Profits (millions) 31.19 29.9 Per Share ..... 1.14

United States Steel

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 238.1 240.8 Profits (millions) 1.34 4.44 Per Share ..... 0.12 0.29

Yankee Credit Corp.

Year 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 1,287.0 1,255.0 Profits (millions) 31.19 29.9 Per Share ..... 1.14

Yankee Credit Corp.

Year 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 1,287.0 1,255.0 Profits (millions) 31.19 29.9 Per Share ..... 1.14

Yankee Credit Corp.

Year 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 1,287.0 1,255.0 Profits (millions) 31.19 29.9 Per Share ..... 1.14

Yankee Credit Corp.

Year 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 1,287.0 1,255.0 Profits (millions) 31.19 29.9 Per Share ..... 1.14

Yankee Credit Corp.

Year 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 1,287.0 1,255.0 Profits (millions) 31.19 29.9 Per Share ..... 1.14

Yankee Credit Corp.

Year 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 1,287.0 1,255.0 Profits (millions) 31.19 29.9 Per Share ..... 1.14

Yankee Credit Corp.

Year 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 1,287.0 1,255.0 Profits (millions) 31.19 29.9 Per Share ..... 1.14

Yankee Credit Corp.

Year 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 1,287.0 1,255.0 Profits (millions) 31.19 29.9 Per Share ..... 1.14

Yankee Credit Corp.

Year 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 1,287.0 1,255.0 Profits (millions) 31.19 29.9 Per Share ..... 1.14

Yankee Credit Corp.

Year 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 1,287.0 1,255.0 Profits (millions) 31.19 29.9 Per Share ..... 1.14

Yankee Credit Corp.

Year 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 1,287.0 1,255.0 Profits (millions) 31.19 29.9 Per Share ..... 1.14

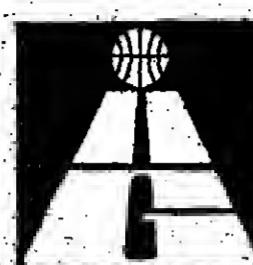
Yankee Credit Corp.







## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES



# The great switch is on

*It costs your client NOTHING to switch (all IIG funds are no-load).*

*In addition we offer you an optional 10% guarantee from a minimum of capital investment of \$5000.*

Gavin P. Straus has switched to IIG.

Why did he switch to IIG? Because IIG is the fastest growing financial company in the world. Why are we the fastest growing

financial company in the world? Because we pay a full non-reducing commission up to 7% on all new and switched business for the Real Estate Fund of America and The Fund of the Seven Seas.

People with IIG make money.

That is the name of our business—MONEY. Salesmen all over the world, from every kind possible, have switched to IIG, and have brought to us millions of dollars in switches. They know their customers. They know what they have bought. They know what their monetary position is. They know their dis-satisfactions, and now they are ready to switch. THE GREAT SWITCH IS ON.

Are you as a Salesman and a Manager ready to switch to



Gavin P. Straus, Executive Vice President, has switched to IIG.

Tel: 01-836 4455. Telex No: 267505.

P.S. We also have the American Plan. Every year your

client's money stays in the fund we pay you 1% on it.

ARE YOU MAKING \$10,000 A YEAR FOR THE REST OF YOUR LIFE?  
YOU CAN—if YOU SWITCH TO IIG PRODUCTS

## INTERNATIONAL INVESTORS GROUP (SALES) LIMITED

Box 1549, Hamilton, Bermuda

UNITED KINGDOM OFFICE: Thorn House, P.O. Box 10, Upper St. Martins Lane, London, W.C.2.  
Telephone: 01-836 4455. Cable: UARLSTAT, London, W.C.2. Telex: 267505

## INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT International

Major New York-based International Financial institution is seeking a Swiss National with a high degree of investment expertise to take over key responsibilities in its Swiss branch.

Responsible for recommending investment programs for customers' portfolios in United States and other securities. Acts as liaison with branches in Europe in matters of investment advice and management.

Reports directly to investment manager. Responsible for organizing, training and motivating staff of management and clerical subordinates. A fluent knowledge of French and English is necessary.

Please send resume to:

Box D 1834, Herald Tribune, Paris

An equal opportunity employer (m/f).

## INGROW EXPERIENCED FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS ONLY

Elsewhere in this newspaper you will find an ad telling you about Ingrow.

Ingrow is presently penetrating new and extremely attractive markets.

We need first-rate people:

You need a first-rate product.

Let's get together.

## INGROW-INTERNATIONAL EARNINGS AND GROWTH FUND LTD.

H, avenue de la Porte Neuve,

P.O. Box 483, LUXEMBOURG

## ADMINISTRATOR

American executive located in Germany, age 40.

IS EXTENDED ASSIGNMENT

GERMAN SPEAKING EUROPE

10 years in administrative

affiliates overseas. Please

call or write.

Send resume to:

United American Life Insurance Co.

Attention: Mr. C. C. Smith,

Division of Strategic Operations,

75 Kärtnerstrasse, Postfach 42,

Germany.

One in the promotion of three of our agents to the position of General Agent in the U.S. our European Agency, serving the military and defense market, is looking for qualified men to fill these positions. The earnings of each of these men have been in excess of \$50,000 annually and their territories are, as of this date, unassigned.

Requirements: Standard insurance experience and one year of successful sales experience within the last five years.

Send resume to:

United American Life Insurance Co.

Attention: Mr. C. C. Smith,

Division of Strategic Operations,

75 Kärtnerstrasse, Postfach 42,

Germany.

## PAX Recrutement

### DIRECTEUR JURIDIQUE Groupe International

#### Paris

La filiale française d'un des premiers groupes pétroliers mondiaux recherche pour son Siège à Paris un Directeur du Département Juridique. Il sera membre du Comité de Direction, rendra directement compte au Président et supervisera des Services (juridique, fiscal, contentieux, contrats, etc.) employant 25 personnes spécialisées et compétentes. Sa mission consistera pour l'essentiel à jouer, dans le domaine juridique, un rôle de conseil et d'assistance auprès du Président et des autres Directeurs pour tout ce qui concerne les politiques, activités, investissements et projets de la Société en France. En liaison avec les pouvoirs publics et les tierces personnes il définira les droits et les obligations de la Société. En rapport constant avec la maison mère et les filiales il devra enfin s'informer de façon permanente sur tous les développements fiscaux, légaux et économiques portant sur les plans internationaux, national et régional. Ce poste ne peut convenir qu'à un cadre juridique de très haut niveau, âgé de 35 à 45 ans, de formation supérieure (Diplôme en Droit au niveau équivalent), possédant une connaissance approfondie du droit français des Sociétés et ayant acquis une expérience de premier ordre soit dans un grand Cabinet d'affaires Internationaux, soit dans un poste identique au sein d'une Société multinationale. Il est nécessaire que le candidat ait séjourné quelque temps aux U.S.A. soit pendant ses études soit pour activité professionnelle. De nationalité française ou anglaise, il devra s'exprimer couramment dans les langues française et anglaise. La rémunération annuelle, qui pourra être très élevée, sera fondée sur le niveau déjà atteint. Une carrière internationale constitue l'une des perspectives d'évolution. Tout renseignement complémentaire sera donné au cours d'un entretien confidentiel. RÉF. 1344H

Aucun renseignement ne sera transmis sans l'accord préalable des candidats.  
Adresser C. V. en rappelant la référence à :

SOCIÉTÉ PAX - 8, rue d'Athènes, Paris (7<sup>e</sup>) - Tél. 274 95-34

Amsterdam - Athens - Brussels - Copenhagen - Frankfurt - London - Madrid - Milan - Stockholm - Vienna - Zurich

International Bank opening in Nassau, Bahamas,  
requires a fully qualified

## General-Manager

This man must have at least 10 years experience in a recognised bank, be familiar with all phases of the banking industry; bi-lingual; fluent in English and should be preferably a Swiss National.

Starting salary US \$ 25,000/- per year with unprecedented offer for financial advancement in the form of stock options and bonuses.

Send complete résumé in strictest confidence with recent picture to

Box D 1,846, Herald Tribune, Paris.

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT CONSULTING

with

BOOZ·ALLEN & HAMILTON

Booz·Allen & Hamilton, one of the oldest and largest American Management Consulting firms, with international operations, provides counsel to management of prominent companies and government organizations throughout the world.

We are seeking additional staff for assignments in Sweden and other Scandinavian countries, as well as Continental Europe. We require U.S. trained specialists with functional backgrounds in the following areas:

- \* Computer Systems and Applications
- \* Finance and Management Controls
- \* Manufacturing and Industrial Engineering
- \* Marketing

Experience in primary metals and fabricating industries will be a significant advantage.

Candidate should have a university degree, practical management experience, strong analytical skills and the ability to communicate effectively at top management level.

Please send your résumé, in confidence, to C. Louis Maller, Personnel Manager, Booz·Allen & Hamilton International N.V. 1-5 New Bond Street, London W.I.

Sorry no contest, no big names, and no full page promotion. We are a serious organization looking for

### Professional sales people

No funds. No Real Estate. Our product salable to all nationalities.

Reply confidentially to:  
Box D 1,840, Herald Tribune, Paris.

### EUROPEAN. with M.Sc. and MBA degree

Age 30, fluent in English, French and German, several years experience in international marketing and planning with U.S. company in Switzerland, is looking for a challenging international position in marketing or finance.

Please reply to:  
HERALD TRIBUNE, Box D 1,842, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e.

### OPENING FOR AGGRESSIVE SALES AGENT

Should have technical background, electronic components. Product lines include latest sophisticated electronic products and systems; computers, armaments, rockets and missile systems; aircraft, space vehicles. Correspondent should provide background and experience summary, unique qualifications and other pertinent data.

Box D 1,842, Herald Tribune, Paris.

\*Where are you going from here?

## PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT

(Paris)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified ladies for this senior appointment at the Paris headquarters (see the article) of a well-known and expanding Group Company operating internationally in property development and other fields. Commercial salary not less than \$2,500 plus short-term voluntary pension scheme. Preferred age 30-40. Initial interviews will be held in London and Paris.

The P.A. to the President will be responsible for dealing with the President's personal correspondence, travel, etc., but her primary task will be to advise on and assist in the practical application of sound sales promotion and public relations programmes designed to promote the Group's image and to present effectively its activities and services in Europe and abroad. In particular, this will involve establishing good relations and maintaining close contact with the Press, specialist publications and others.

This is a new appointment offering excellent prospects and the opportunity for a mature person to operate largely on her own initiative in a developing situation. Essential qualifications are fluent French with first-class secretarial background and practical experience of sales promotion and public relations work, preferred obtained with an agency operating throughout Europe. Knowledge of other European languages and of property development, whilst not essential, would be of advantage.

Please write briefly in first instance, quoting Reference No. 224, to:

**ALAN ASHLEY & PARTNERS LTD**  
4 RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON W1P 1DE  
*Related to offices on this appointment*

## INTERNATIONAL LAWYER

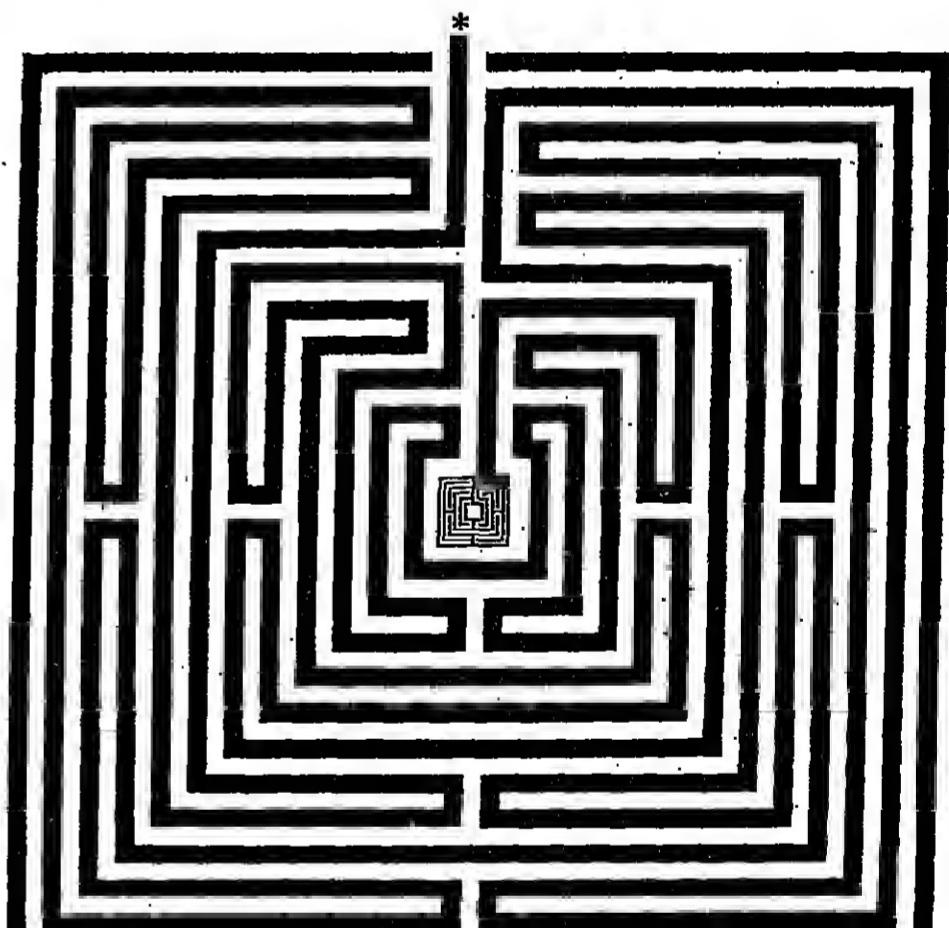
The Amsterdam office of an American-controlled international company is looking for a young lawyer to be Assistant to the General Counsel. A few years' experience and perfect English are essential.

Send c.v. and salary requirements in confidence to:  
Box D 1841, International Herald Tribune, Paris

## WANTED PROJECT MANAGER FOR HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION IN AFRICA

Three-year project - Energetic, ambitious, experienced in overseas highway construction - U.S. citizenship required.

Mail résumé in two copies to:  
Box D 1,838, Herald Tribune, Paris.



How does your future look?

What does your earning picture

look like for the next ten years?

Have you gotten impacted somewhere in your company's structure?

Have you got the independence and drive to take on a very tough job with tremendous challenges and equal rewards? We have one. Investment sales. Probably the most satisfying yet difficult field you can imagine. Sixteen hour days aren't unusual. Neither is it unusual to change men's lives by simply showing them how they can better invest their money. And you earn exactly according to your ability.

We are Investors Capital Trust, sponsors and international distributors of the Dollar Fund, Fund

of New York, Realstock-Real Estate Stock Fund N.V., Fund of Nations and associated insurance policies all offered through a variety of investment programs.

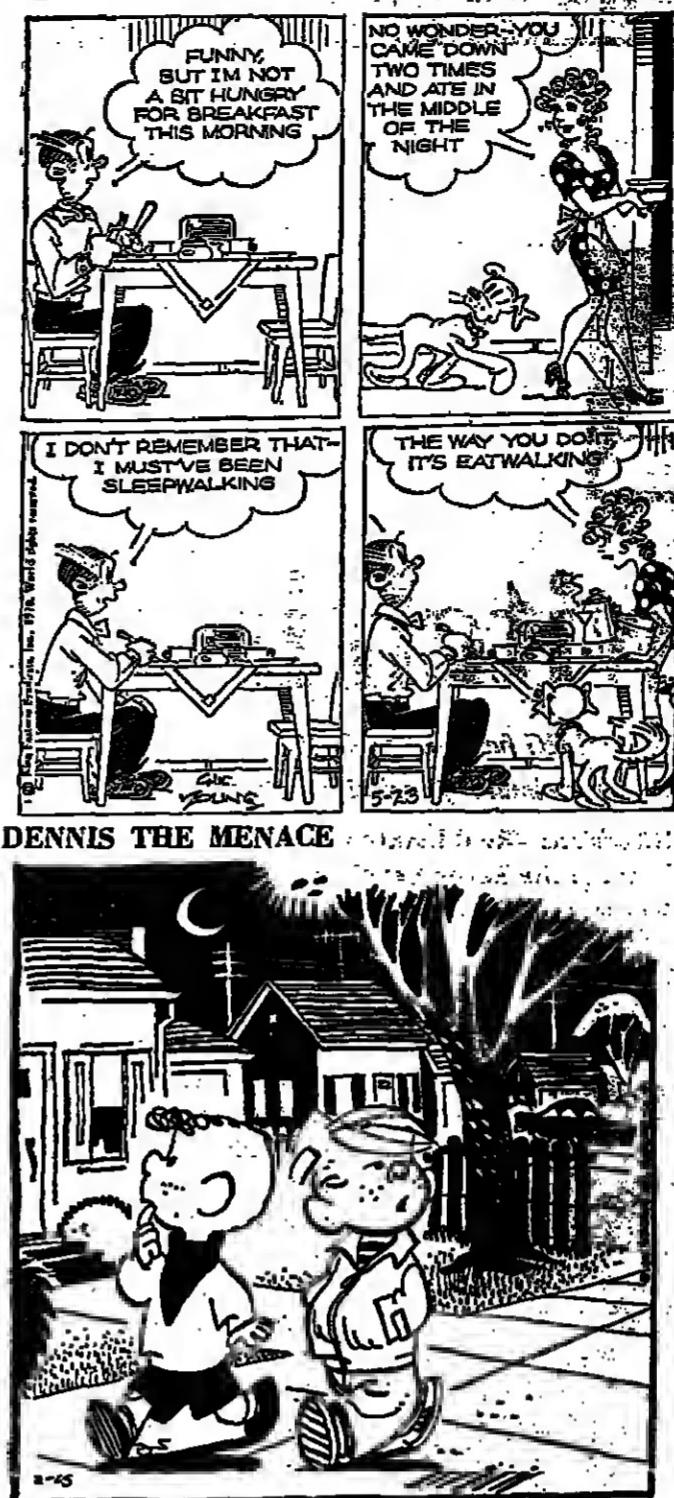
We are in a very exciting business.

If you think you can get excited about it, please write our sales director. Our commission and benefit packages are excellent. Advancement opportunities—unusual.

**ICT**  
ICT, Inc., 67 rue du Rhône, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland.



## BLONDIE

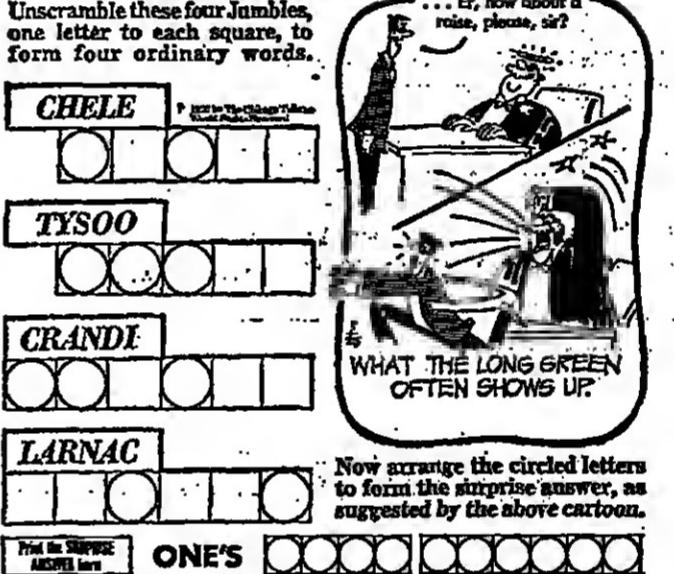


## DENNIS THE MENACE



"GOD TURNS THE SUN OFF AT NIGHT 'CAUSE IT'S TOO EXPENSIVE TO KEEP IT RUNNIN' WHEN EVERYBODY'S ASLEEP."

## JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game BY HENRY ARMFIELD AND ROBERT COOPER



Jumble: YOKEL SUAVE THORAX COWARD  
Answers: What some girls who are "heavenly" may not be—OF MUCH EARTHLY USE



## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  | 15  | 16  |
| 17  | 18  | 19  | 20  | 21  | 22  | 23  | 24  | 25  | 26  | 27  | 28  | 29  | 30  | 31  | 32  |
| 33  | 34  | 35  | 36  | 37  | 38  | 39  | 40  | 41  | 42  | 43  | 44  | 45  | 46  | 47  | 48  |
| 49  | 50  | 51  | 52  | 53  | 54  | 55  | 56  | 57  | 58  | 59  | 60  | 61  | 62  | 63  | 64  |
| 65  | 66  | 67  | 68  | 69  | 70  | 71  | 72  | 73  | 74  | 75  | 76  | 77  | 78  | 79  | 80  |
| 81  | 82  | 83  | 84  | 85  | 86  | 87  | 88  | 89  | 90  | 91  | 92  | 93  | 94  | 95  | 96  |
| 97  | 98  | 99  | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 |
| 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 |
| 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 |
| 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 |

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  | 15  | 16  |
| 17  | 18  | 19  | 20  | 21  | 22  | 23  | 24  | 25  | 26  | 27  | 28  | 29  | 30  | 31  | 32  |
| 33  | 34  | 35  | 36  | 37  | 38  | 39  | 40  | 41  | 42  | 43  | 44  | 45  | 46  | 47  | 48  |
| 49  | 50  | 51  | 52  | 53  | 54  | 55  | 56  | 57  | 58  | 59  | 60  | 61  | 62  | 63  | 64  |
| 65  | 66  | 67  | 68  | 69  | 70  | 71  | 72  | 73  | 74  | 75  | 76  | 77  | 78  | 79  | 80  |
| 81  | 82  | 83  | 84  | 85  | 86  | 87  | 88  | 89  | 90  | 91  | 92  | 93  | 94  | 95  | 96  |
| 97  | 98  | 99  | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 |
| 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 |
| 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 |
| 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 |

## Prize Children's Books

JUDGES in the Children's Spring Book Festival, sponsored by Book Week, literary supplement of The Washington Post, have awarded the 1970 prizes to the following books:

First Prize  
Picture Books

"TELL ME A MITZI," by Lore Segal. Illustrated by Harriet Pincus. Farter, Straus & Giroux. 48 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by  
Selma G. Lanes

Once upon a time (the thirties, I suspect), there was a Mitzi, a kindly, plump girl, the place she lived, the sailor suit she wore, the flowered paper on her bedroom wall and three fantastic adventures she had with her alter ego, baby brother Jacob, are lovingly memorialized in "Tell Me a Mitzi." In the first, a fabulous flight is foiled for want of a fact; in the second, children, parents and a grandparent are all, in turn, cosily cosseted; and, in the last, the President of the United States bows to baby Jacob's formidable will.

Author Lore Segal has found the perfect pitch and pace to delight small listeners. Yet, I know of no book which so poignantly captures, for older ears and eyes, the yearning of small children toward competence and independence; the occasional longing of adults to be children again; or, in the wild hope, considering us all, to have just once the priorities of childhood sum out over the not-so-obvious necessities of grownup reality.

The artist, Harriet Pincus is owed the heartbreakingly convincing world of past and present in which this all takes place. Miraculously, she catches the rumpelty vulnerability of small children: the glazed and dopey look of feverish babies, and the maddening, putty consistency of small boys being dressed "Mitzi." In both words and pictures is childhood simultaneously dreamt by a child and comprehended by an adult—a remarkable joint tour de force!

(Martha Bennett King is author, critic and former program director for the Library of Books for Boys and Girls. Judges in this category were Barbara E. Moody, The Free Library, Baltimore, and Bruce L. Edwards, author of children's books.)

It was destined that King should marry Sunzamungu, whose power came from a pact with unholy demons, should overrun Mali; but, due to the people he enslaved, King Sunzamungu's father and eleven brothers. But it also was destined that, at age seven, Sundiata would rise to his feet and sweep away Sunzamungu.

In symbolic terms, this is a account of the ever recurring battle between good and evil, empire and freedom, the gathering of power and the destruction of power.

Ages 12 to 16  
First Prize

"FIREWORKS," by Jill Walsh. Ariel/Farber, Straus & Giroux. 132 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by  
Ellen Lewis Buell

What was it like to live through the London blitz? What was it like to be a child with no family to tell you what to do or how to survive? Looking back a youth, Bill tells, how it was for him and the schoolgirl Julie who he meets in the Aldwych underground station at half past six in the morning, when people were busily rolling up their bedding and climbing out to see how much of the street was left standing?

Both youngsters have been evacuated, have run back to London and are bound not to return again. Julie's situation is complicated, not wholly defined—at least to a less whip-scarpered American—but the story is, with \$3.95, to spend a day keeping alive its history and the inspiring legend of Sundiata, the Lion King.

Early in the 13th century a soothsayer foretold that Sundiata, the twenty-fourth son of King Nare-Famakan, would become more noble and powerful than Alexander the Great. Yet the boy was born without power of speech and with legs that would not stand.

A haunting, truly impressive novel.

(Ellen Lewis Buell is former children's book editor of The New York Times. Judges in this category were Lillian Gerhard, juvenile book review editor, the Library Journal, and Paul Heins, editor of The Horn Book Magazine.)

The two form a partnership, earning money in the street markets, sleeping in the red subway, dodging the authorities eventually holing up in the basement of a bombed-out house. Their ingenuity is fascinating. Not quite ready for love but bold by need and loyalty, they're like children playing a serious game of independence among the ruins.

Early in the 13th century a soothsayer foretold that Sundiata, the twenty-fourth son of King Nare-Famakan, would become more noble and powerful than Alexander the Great. Yet the boy was born without power of speech and with legs that would

not stand.

London and are bound not to return again. Julie's situation is complicated, not wholly defined—at least to a less whip-scarpered American—but the story is, with \$3.95, to spend a day keeping alive its history and the inspiring legend of Sundiata, the Lion King.

The black African kingdom of Mali was noted for fine universities, great centers of trade and enormous wealth when Europe was still in the Dark Ages. Today Mali's proud cities lie desolate towns. But storytellers keep alive its history and the inspiring legend of Sundiata, the Lion King.

Early in the 13th century a soothsayer foretold that Sundiata, the twenty-fourth son of King Nare-Famakan, would become more noble and powerful than Alexander the Great. Yet the boy was born without power of speech and with legs that would

not stand.

Both youngsters have been

evacuated, have run back to

London and are bound not to

return again. Julie's situation

is complicated, not wholly

defined—at least to a less whip-

scarpered American—but the

story is, with \$3.95, to spend a

day keeping alive its history and

the inspiring legend of Sundiata, the Lion King.

Early in the 13th century a soothsayer foretold that Sundiata, the twenty-fourth son of King Nare-Famakan, would become more noble and powerful than Alexander the Great. Yet the boy was born without power of speech and with legs that would

not stand.

Both youngsters have been

evacuated, have run back to

London and are bound not to

return again. Julie's situation

is complicated, not wholly

defined—at least to a less whip-

scarpered American—but the

story is, with \$3.95, to spend a

day keeping alive its history and

the inspiring legend of Sundiata, the Lion King.

Early in the 13th century a soothsayer foretold that Sundiata, the twenty-fourth son of King Nare-Famakan, would become more noble and powerful than Alexander the Great. Yet the boy was born without power of speech and with legs that would

not stand.

Both youngsters have been

evacuated, have run back to

London and are bound not to

return again. Julie's situation

is complicated, not wholly

defined—at least to a less whip-

scarpered American—but the

story is, with \$3.95, to spend a

day keeping alive its history and

the inspiring legend of Sundiata, the Lion King.

Early in the 13th century a soothsayer foretold that Sundiata, the twenty-fourth son of King Nare-Famakan, would become more noble and powerful than Alexander the Great. Yet the boy was born without power of speech and with legs that would

not stand.

*Booed as Cardinals Lose, 4-3*

## 'Phillie Fans Make Richie Feel at Home

By Murray Chass.

**N**EW YORK, May 22 (UPI)—Philadelphia fans made Richie, at home last night, and lost spoilt the homecoming game.

blown all the way to St. by the fans' lusty boozing, led to Philadelphia for the time since he became a Cardinal and heard the cacophonous once again.

he also hit a home run helped pull the Cardinals n the top of the ninth, only the Phillies win, 4-3, on Taylor's two-out, run-scoring in the bottom of the inning.

fans—11,789 were present on occasion didn't surprise e by the "bootiful" reception extended Allen each time he to bat (perhaps he surprised by showing up for the game, al he didn't always do in seasons as a Phillie).

they did pull an unexpected when they gave him a rouser after he socked a two-omer, his 14th, in the ninth.

hommer, his third in three against the Phillies, nar the Phillies lead to 3-2. the Cardinals tied it on Joe's run-producing single, saved Allen from what would have suffered even he struck out 16 (Carlton proving—last year he struck 9 Mets and lost).

never, the Phillies struck

back in their half of the inning in his last start, halting Houston's rally with three hits, including his 12th homer.

Expos 7, Pirates 6  
Montreal edged Pittsburgh, 7-6 as Coco Laboy doubled and scored the tying run in the eighth, then singled across the winning run in the ninth. The Pirates had taken a 6-3 lead with four runs in the top of the eighth, two on Bill Mazeroski's double.

Dodgers 6, Braves 2  
Los Angeles, shut out on two hits by Phil Niekro through seven innings, rallied for six runs in the eighth and a 6-2 victory over Atlanta. Two of the runs scored on Clete Boyer's error, and two more came as Willie Crawford tripled.

Tigers 6, Orioles 4, 3  
In the American League, John Hiller, a Tiger relief pitcher, figured prominently in the double-header between Detroit and Baltimore, which the teams split. Hiller's dutch pitching in the ninth preserved a 6-4 victory for Detroit in the opener, but he gave up a two-run homer to Merv Rettenmund in the ninth inning of the second game for a 3-1 Oriole triumph.

Indians 19, Red Sox 7  
Ray Fosse's first grand-slam homer powered an eight-run explosion in the fifth that carried Cleveland to a 10-7 triumph over Boston. Vicente Rojas walked the bases full before Fosse connected.

Yankees 2, Senators 0  
Danny Cater provided the only runs of the game with a two-run Homer in the fifth inning and Steve Hamilton bailed out Mel Stottlemyre with a ninth-inning relief job as New York shut out Washington, 2-0.

Expos Drop Sparma  
MONTREAL, May 22 (UPI)—The Montreal Expos have optioned right-hander Joe Sparma to the Buffalo Bisons of the International League on a 24-hour recall. Sparma issued 29 walks in 28 1/3 innings this season.

Weiskopf Gets Bounce to Tie  
Blancas for Lead in Atlanta

By Lincoln A. Werden

**A**TLANTA, May 22 (UPI)—Bounding the ball long distances over hard fairways yesterday, Tom Weiskopf carded a 65 and shared the lead with Homero Blancas in the opening round of the \$125,000 Atlanta golf classic.

Emancipation came to baseball-playing blacks in 1947 when Branch Rickey, the Great White Father, led Jackie Robinson by the hand into the lineup of the Brooklyn Dodgers. Author Peterson concerns himself little with the Negroes' rising importance in the game after that. His book is about the Negroes in their black ghetto of baseball, and the great ones who could have made it in the majors with the break Robinson got.

Peterson is not writing as one of the frustrated blacks. He isn't a Negro, and he wasn't truly very frustrated, learning early in life that he had little future as a catcher in the dim recesses of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

The Negro players had an advantage that was a disservice to them based on their reputation for clowning, with little allowance for the fact it was expected of them. There was grudging admiration by some club owners that certain Negroes, the likes of Page and Gibson, could be standouts even in the major leagues, but this clashed with what was regarded as baseball's inviolable way of life as a white player's game.

The major barrier to lower-level Negro teams which made their one-day stops in his community, No baseball fan with half an eye for the smooth skills could miss the excellence of Jose, Gibson, and Satchel Paige and Wills, Wells; despite the clowning so necessary to entertain the crowds who also came to laugh.

Author Peterson tells of all

of them who were born to languish in the low-paid environment of the organized Negro baseball leagues or the independent versions of basketball's Globetrotters. He defines it well when he writes "Negro baseball was at once heroic and tawdry, a gladstone thing, and a blot on America's conscience."

No author ever had a more timely lead-in for the publication date of a book. In the week of issue, the white baseball world was paying homage to Ernie Banks of the Chicago Cubs, who reached the 500-home-run milestone, only the ninth man in all history to do so. Hank Aaron of the Atlanta Braves, whose bat may be saying he is the only man in the world with a chance to surpass Babe Ruth's record of 714 career home runs.

The incredible truth is that it was 45 years after Columbus discovered America that organized baseball discovered the American Negro. There were two major reasons, both of them false, why there was a reluctance among club owners to bring the best of the black players into the major leagues.

The Negro players had an advantage that was a disservice to them based on their reputation for clowning, with little allowance for the fact it was expected of them. There was grudging admiration by some club owners that certain Negroes, the likes of Page and Gibson, could be standouts even in the major leagues, but this clashed with what was regarded as baseball's inviolable way of life as a white player's game.

The major barrier to lower-level Negro teams which made their one-day stops in his community, No baseball fan with half an eye for the smooth skills could miss the excellence of Jose, Gibson, and Satchel Paige and Wills, Wells; despite the clowning so necessary to entertain the crowds who also came to laugh.

Author Peterson tells of all

of them who were born to languish in the low-paid environment of the organized Negro baseball leagues or the independent versions of basketball's Globetrotters. He defines it well when he writes "Negro baseball was at once heroic and tawdry, a gladstone thing, and a blot on America's conscience."

No author ever had a more timely lead-in for the publication date of a book. In the week of issue, the white baseball world was paying homage to Ernie Banks of the Chicago Cubs, who reached the 500-home-run milestone, only the ninth man in all history to do so. Hank Aaron of the Atlanta Braves, whose bat may be saying he is the only man in the world with a chance to surpass Babe Ruth's record of 714 career home runs.

The incredible truth is that it was 45 years after Columbus discovered America that organized baseball discovered the American Negro. There were two major reasons, both of them false, why there was a reluctance among club owners to bring the best of the black players into the major leagues.

The Negro players had an advantage that was a disservice to them based on their reputation for clowning, with little allowance for the fact it was expected of them. There was grudging admiration by some club owners that certain Negroes, the likes of Page and Gibson, could be standouts even in the major leagues, but this clashed with what was regarded as baseball's inviolable way of life as a white player's game.

The major barrier to lower-level Negro teams which made their one-day stops in his community, No baseball fan with half an eye for the smooth skills could miss the excellence of Jose, Gibson, and Satchel Paige and Wills, Wells; despite the clowning so necessary to entertain the crowds who also came to laugh.

Author Peterson tells of all

of them who were born to languish in the low-paid environment of the organized Negro baseball leagues or the independent versions of basketball's Globetrotters. He defines it well when he writes "Negro baseball was at once heroic and tawdry, a gladstone thing, and a blot on America's conscience."

No author ever had a more timely lead-in for the publication date of a book. In the week of issue, the white baseball world was paying homage to Ernie Banks of the Chicago Cubs, who reached the 500-home-run milestone, only the ninth man in all history to do so. Hank Aaron of the Atlanta Braves, whose bat may be saying he is the only man in the world with a chance to surpass Babe Ruth's record of 714 career home runs.

The incredible truth is that it was 45 years after Columbus discovered America that organized baseball discovered the American Negro. There were two major reasons, both of them false, why there was a reluctance among club owners to bring the best of the black players into the major leagues.

The Negro players had an advantage that was a disservice to them based on their reputation for clowning, with little allowance for the fact it was expected of them. There was grudging admiration by some club owners that certain Negroes, the likes of Page and Gibson, could be standouts even in the major leagues, but this clashed with what was regarded as baseball's inviolable way of life as a white player's game.

The major barrier to lower-level Negro teams which made their one-day stops in his community, No baseball fan with half an eye for the smooth skills could miss the excellence of Jose, Gibson, and Satchel Paige and Wills, Wells; despite the clowning so necessary to entertain the crowds who also came to laugh.

Author Peterson tells of all

of them who were born to languish in the low-paid environment of the organized Negro baseball leagues or the independent versions of basketball's Globetrotters. He defines it well when he writes "Negro baseball was at once heroic and tawdry, a gladstone thing, and a blot on America's conscience."

No author ever had a more timely lead-in for the publication date of a book. In the week of issue, the white baseball world was paying homage to Ernie Banks of the Chicago Cubs, who reached the 500-home-run milestone, only the ninth man in all history to do so. Hank Aaron of the Atlanta Braves, whose bat may be saying he is the only man in the world with a chance to surpass Babe Ruth's record of 714 career home runs.

The incredible truth is that it was 45 years after Columbus discovered America that organized baseball discovered the American Negro. There were two major reasons, both of them false, why there was a reluctance among club owners to bring the best of the black players into the major leagues.

The Negro players had an advantage that was a disservice to them based on their reputation for clowning, with little allowance for the fact it was expected of them. There was grudging admiration by some club owners that certain Negroes, the likes of Page and Gibson, could be standouts even in the major leagues, but this clashed with what was regarded as baseball's inviolable way of life as a white player's game.

The major barrier to lower-level Negro teams which made their one-day stops in his community, No baseball fan with half an eye for the smooth skills could miss the excellence of Jose, Gibson, and Satchel Paige and Wills, Wells; despite the clowning so necessary to entertain the crowds who also came to laugh.

Author Peterson tells of all

of them who were born to languish in the low-paid environment of the organized Negro baseball leagues or the independent versions of basketball's Globetrotters. He defines it well when he writes "Negro baseball was at once heroic and tawdry, a gladstone thing, and a blot on America's conscience."

No author ever had a more timely lead-in for the publication date of a book. In the week of issue, the white baseball world was paying homage to Ernie Banks of the Chicago Cubs, who reached the 500-home-run milestone, only the ninth man in all history to do so. Hank Aaron of the Atlanta Braves, whose bat may be saying he is the only man in the world with a chance to surpass Babe Ruth's record of 714 career home runs.

The incredible truth is that it was 45 years after Columbus discovered America that organized baseball discovered the American Negro. There were two major reasons, both of them false, why there was a reluctance among club owners to bring the best of the black players into the major leagues.

The Negro players had an advantage that was a disservice to them based on their reputation for clowning, with little allowance for the fact it was expected of them. There was grudging admiration by some club owners that certain Negroes, the likes of Page and Gibson, could be standouts even in the major leagues, but this clashed with what was regarded as baseball's inviolable way of life as a white player's game.

The major barrier to lower-level Negro teams which made their one-day stops in his community, No baseball fan with half an eye for the smooth skills could miss the excellence of Jose, Gibson, and Satchel Paige and Wills, Wells; despite the clowning so necessary to entertain the crowds who also came to laugh.

Author Peterson tells of all

of them who were born to languish in the low-paid environment of the organized Negro baseball leagues or the independent versions of basketball's Globetrotters. He defines it well when he writes "Negro baseball was at once heroic and tawdry, a gladstone thing, and a blot on America's conscience."

No author ever had a more timely lead-in for the publication date of a book. In the week of issue, the white baseball world was paying homage to Ernie Banks of the Chicago Cubs, who reached the 500-home-run milestone, only the ninth man in all history to do so. Hank Aaron of the Atlanta Braves, whose bat may be saying he is the only man in the world with a chance to surpass Babe Ruth's record of 714 career home runs.

The incredible truth is that it was 45 years after Columbus discovered America that organized baseball discovered the American Negro. There were two major reasons, both of them false, why there was a reluctance among club owners to bring the best of the black players into the major leagues.

The Negro players had an advantage that was a disservice to them based on their reputation for clowning, with little allowance for the fact it was expected of them. There was grudging admiration by some club owners that certain Negroes, the likes of Page and Gibson, could be standouts even in the major leagues, but this clashed with what was regarded as baseball's inviolable way of life as a white player's game.

The major barrier to lower-level Negro teams which made their one-day stops in his community, No baseball fan with half an eye for the smooth skills could miss the excellence of Jose, Gibson, and Satchel Paige and Wills, Wells; despite the clowning so necessary to entertain the crowds who also came to laugh.

Author Peterson tells of all

of them who were born to languish in the low-paid environment of the organized Negro baseball leagues or the independent versions of basketball's Globetrotters. He defines it well when he writes "Negro baseball was at once heroic and tawdry, a gladstone thing, and a blot on America's conscience."

No author ever had a more timely lead-in for the publication date of a book. In the week of issue, the white baseball world was paying homage to Ernie Banks of the Chicago Cubs, who reached the 500-home-run milestone, only the ninth man in all history to do so. Hank Aaron of the Atlanta Braves, whose bat may be saying he is the only man in the world with a chance to surpass Babe Ruth's record of 714 career home runs.

The incredible truth is that it was 45 years after Columbus discovered America that organized baseball discovered the American Negro. There were two major reasons, both of them false, why there was a reluctance among club owners to bring the best of the black players into the major leagues.

The Negro players had an advantage that was a disservice to them based on their reputation for clowning, with little allowance for the fact it was expected of them. There was grudging admiration by some club owners that certain Negroes, the likes of Page and Gibson, could be standouts even in the major leagues, but this clashed with what was regarded as baseball's inviolable way of life as a white player's game.

The major barrier to lower-level Negro teams which made their one-day stops in his community, No baseball fan with half an eye for the smooth skills could miss the excellence of Jose, Gibson, and Satchel Paige and Wills, Wells; despite the clowning so necessary to entertain the crowds who also came to laugh.

Author Peterson tells of all

of them who were born to languish in the low-paid environment of the organized Negro baseball leagues or the independent versions of basketball's Globetrotters. He defines it well when he writes "Negro baseball was at once heroic and tawdry, a gladstone thing, and a blot on America's conscience."

No author ever had a more timely lead-in for the publication date of a book. In the week of issue, the white baseball world was paying homage to Ernie Banks of the Chicago Cubs, who reached the 500-home-run milestone, only the ninth man in all history to do so. Hank Aaron of the Atlanta Braves, whose bat may be saying he is the only man in the world with a chance to surpass Babe Ruth's record of 714 career home runs.

The incredible truth is that it was 45 years after Columbus discovered America that organized baseball discovered the American Negro. There were two major reasons, both of them false, why there was a reluctance among club owners to bring the best of the black players into the major leagues.

The Negro players had an advantage that was a disservice to them based on their reputation for clowning, with little allowance for the fact it was expected of them. There was grudging admiration by some club owners that certain Negroes, the likes of Page and Gibson, could be standouts even in the major leagues, but this clashed with what was regarded as baseball's inviolable way of life as a white player's game.

The major barrier to lower-level Negro teams which made their one-day stops in his community, No baseball fan with half an eye for the smooth skills could miss the excellence of Jose, Gibson, and Satchel Paige and Wills, Wells; despite the clowning so necessary to entertain the crowds who also came to laugh.

Author Peterson tells of all

of them who were born to languish in the low-paid environment of the organized Negro baseball leagues or the independent versions of basketball's Globetrotters. He defines it well when he writes "Negro baseball was at once heroic and tawdry, a gladstone thing, and a blot on America's conscience."

No author ever had a more timely lead-in for the publication date of a book. In the week of issue, the white baseball world was paying homage to Ernie Banks of the Chicago Cubs, who reached the 500-home-run milestone, only the ninth man in all history to do so. Hank Aaron of the Atlanta Braves, whose bat may be saying he is the only man in the world with a chance to surpass Babe Ruth's record of 714 career home runs.

The incredible truth is that it was 45 years after Columbus discovered America that organized baseball discovered the American Negro. There were two major reasons, both of them false, why there was a reluctance among club owners to bring the best of the black players into the major leagues.

The Negro players had an advantage that was a disservice to them based on their reputation for clowning, with little allowance for the fact it was expected of them. There was grudging admiration by some club owners that certain Negroes, the likes of Page and Gibson, could be standouts even in the major leagues, but this clashed with what was regarded as baseball's inviolable way of life as a white player's game.

The major barrier to lower-level Negro teams which made their one-day stops in his community, No baseball fan with half an eye for the smooth skills could miss the excellence of Jose, Gibson, and Satchel Paige and Wills, Wells; despite the clowning so necessary to entertain the crowds who also came to laugh.

Author Peterson tells of all

of them who were born to languish in the low-paid environment of the organized Negro baseball leagues or the independent versions of basketball's Globetrotters. He defines it well when he writes "Negro baseball was at once heroic and tawdry, a gladstone thing, and a blot on America's conscience."

No author ever had a more timely lead-in for the publication date of a book. In the week of issue, the white baseball world was paying homage to Ernie Banks of the Chicago Cubs, who reached the 500-home-run milestone, only the ninth man in all history to do so. Hank Aaron of the Atlanta Braves, whose bat may be saying he is the only man in the world with a chance to surpass Babe Ruth's record of 714 career home runs.

The incredible truth is that it was 45 years after Columbus discovered America that organized baseball discovered the American Negro. There were two major reasons, both of them false, why there was a reluctance among club owners to bring the best of the black players into the major leagues.

The Negro players had an advantage that was a disservice to them based on their reputation for clowning, with little allowance for the fact it was expected of them. There was grudging admiration by some club owners that certain Negroes, the likes of Page and Gibson, could be standouts even in the major leagues, but this clashed with what was regarded as baseball's inviolable way of life as a white player's game.

The major barrier to lower-level Negro teams which made their one-day stops in his community, No baseball fan with half an eye for the smooth skills could miss the excellence of Jose, Gibson, and Satchel Paige and Wills, Wells; despite the clowning so necessary to entertain the crowds who also came to laugh.

Author Peterson tells of all

## Art Buchwald

## Mail Call 1970

**WASHINGTON.** — If anyone has any doubts that this country is upright, he should read the mail that's pouring into the newspapers, television studios, networks and politicians' offices. Not since I proved conclusively that there was no such person as J. Edgar Hoover (I said he had been invented by the Reader's Digest), have I received so many letters from people wanting to give their opinions of "the situation."

The mail breaks down something like this:

Those who agree with what I have been saying have been writing highly intelligent, pithy letters and indicate they represent the same true honest American spirit that has made this country great.

Those who disagree with me have written idiotic missives that are pointless, repetitious and disappointing in content. One can only gather that the people who have taken issue with me are bigoted, narrow-minded, and unable to grasp the "big picture."

There seems to be a trend these days, when writing a letter, to send copies of it to ten other people at the same time. For example, I am receiving copies of dozens of letters that people have sent to President Nixon. I feel embarrassed reading these letters, because I'm certain President Nixon hasn't read the originals, and I hate to read his mail before he does.

The obscenity count, both from the extreme right and extreme left, is up 23 percent since the Nixon administration took over.

## 17th-Century Art Stolen

**LONDON.** May 22 (AP).—Seven 17th-century Dutch paintings with a total value of \$4,000 were stolen from an art gallery today. The raiders smashed through the glass door of Rupert Preston's gallery in the West End just after 1 a.m. They reportedly escaped in a sports car.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

**BUSINESS TRIPS RESERVATION**  
**HOTEL EXPRESS**  
Immediate booking throughout the world.  
CAB: Paris, 337-43-39; Telex: 285-38.

**DISCOUNT TO 33% ON PERFORMS & GIFTS FOR SHOWING ACROSS THE WORLD**  
Paris, 337-43-39; Telex: 285-38; Surface, Paris. Free quote with this ad.

**NAKAN, HAPPY BIRTHDAY, Love from America in Spain** would like lively correspondence with interesting person, Box 100, 337-43-39. Paris.

**MOTHERS HELIANA PAIRS** available. We interview personally capable girls with good references. Write or apply in writing, or telephone Ascot 233-75. Name and address: Mrs. Heliana, Box 100, London, W.1.

**LEAVING IN BARCELONA, SPAIN** for vacation. Write to: THE CHATEAU, Cocktail Bar & Grill, C. Paris 192, Barcelona.

**PEPSI INTERNATIONAL**, 11110 De Peralta Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45262 U.S.A. Send us 10¢ for membership and information.

**SERVICES**

FOR SECRETARIAT, translations, public relations, call or A. & E. CAB: 337-43-39 or 337-43-42. Paris.

**TO FIND A HOME** FRONT HOME SWEDISH CHEMISTS—a complete service in prescriptions, cosmetics and products for home and office. We offer air or sea on established credit or American firms with order. BOSTON, 337-43-39. Paris.

**ALL INFORMATION** U.S. legal questions. Rechtsanwalt, Dr. Peter, 337-43-39. Paris.

**CO-EDUCATIONAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FACILITIES** U.S. college and preparatory curriculum. Grades K-12.

**FRENCH CONVERSATION** by audio-visual method (cassette, laboratory, individual, INTER-LANGUES, 337-43-39. Tel: 337-43-39.

**FRENCH & ENGLISH** lessons by graduate professor, Mme. Silver, INV. 07-30. Paris.

**DIRECTOR OF STUDIES** for correspondence course, from Department H.T., Rhone School, Paris, 337-43-39. Paris.

**TAKES A HOLIDAY** on the Costa del Sol! Full accommodation in good Spanish families, \$8 per day. ACADEMY CORFORD, Comedus, 11, Malaga, Spain.

**AUTOMOBILES**

**CONTINENTAL CAR SHIPPING**, Ship your car, have All the services. Tel: 337-43-39. Paris.

**WORLDWIDE CAR SHIPPING & Moving** TRANSPORT S.A. General Switzerland, 22 Ave du Léman, Tel: 022-153140.

**CITROËN** 10-19 1966 French station wagon. Excellent condition. \$350 or best offer. Tel: 022-153140.

1966 REDUCT 16 seattleo Fr. 3,700.

returning U.S.A. Paris, 033-07-14.

1966 TRIUMPH 2000 Mk 2. Tel: 033-07-14.

1966 2000 Mk 2. Tel: 0